The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILES—December 22nd, at Colaba, the wife of Samuel Giles, Esq., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

TAYLER—At Mozufferpoor, Tirhoot, on the 12th December, the wife of W. O. G. Tayler, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TALLENT—At Madras, on the 8th December, the wife of Mr. J. Tallent, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship ORISSA, 1,646 Tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain HECTOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th December at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 26th inst. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on	10th and 25th

The Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 Tons, 150 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leaves Bombay	25th Dec.		Returns	28th January.
„ „	10th Feb.		„	13th March.
„ „	25th March.		„	28th April.
„ „	10th May.		„	12th June.
„ „	25th June.		„	28th July.
„ „	10th August.		„	12th [illegible]
„ „	25th Sept.		„	[illegible]
„ „	[illegible] Nov.		„	[illegible]

The Steam-ship PENANG, 800 Tons, [illegible] BLACKMORE, Commander, will [illegible] above on 26th December.

W. NICOL & [illegible]

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

		1	15			1	15
Leave	Bombay	1	15	Leave	Calcutta	1	15
„	Carwar	2	16	„	Bimlipatam	4	18
„	Mangalore	3	17	„	Vizagapatam	4	18
„	Cannanore	4	18	„	Coconada	5	19
„	Calicut	4	18	„	Masulipatam	6	20
„	Cochin	5	19	„	Madras	10	24
„	Tuticorin		20	„	Negapatam	11	25
„	Colombo		21	„	Colombo		28
„	Negapatam	10	24	„	Tuticorin		29
„	Madras	15	30	„	Cochin	16	1
„	Masulipatam	16	1	„	Calicut	16	1
„	Coconada	17	2	„	Cannanore	17	2
„	Vizagapatam	18	3	„	Mangalore	18	3
„	Bimlipatam	18	3	„	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., J. MADDISON, Commander, will be despatched as above at noon, on the 31st instant, and Steam Ship "INDIA," 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., GEORGE GREIG, Commander on 14th January.

N. B.—The above Steamers leave one day earlier in consequence of the 1st and 15th falling on a Sunday.

Both Steamers will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.	UP STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.		6	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.		5
Goa	„	Sunday.		12	Beypore	„	Sunday.	8	
Carwar	„	Monday.	11		Calicut	„	Sunday.		6
Compta	„	Monday.		4	Tellicherry	„	Monday.	9	
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	12		Cannanore	„	Monday.		6
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	8		Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	12	
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	10		Compta	„	Wednesday.		
Calicut	„	Wednesday.		5	Carwar	„	Wednesday.	12	
Beypore	„	Wednesday.		6	Goa	„	Wednesday.		7
Cochin	arr.	Thursday.	6		Bombay	arr.	Thursday.		12

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Saturday the 24th instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.	UP STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday		6	Goa	Dep.	Saturday	10	
Hurnee	„	Thursday	7		Vingorla	„	Saturday		2
Unjunwell	„	Thursday	12		Jytapore	„	Saturday		6
Jyghur	„	Thursday		3	Rutnagherry	„	Sunday	8	
Jyg[illegible]	„	Thursday		5	Jyghur	„	Sunday	12	
Rutn[illegible]	„	Friday		7	Unjunwell	„	Sunday		3
Jytapore	„	Friday	12		Hurnee	„	Sunday		7
Vingorla	„	Friday			Bombay	Arr.	Monday	4	
Goa	A[illegible]								

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSION.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ," leaving Bombay on Wednesday, the 28th December, at 6 P. M., will take Passengers, for Honore, the nearest point to the Falls of Gairsoppa, and on its return Steamer to Bombay will call at Honore [illegible] day light the 4th January 1865, on Wednesday morning.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, VERAVUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA, & MANDAVEE.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MANDAVEE, DWARKA, POREBUNDER, VERAVUL, & BOMBAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDAVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days each week, until further notice:—

UP STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.	DOWN STEAMERS.			A. M.	P. M.
Bombay	Dep.	Tuesday	11		Mandavee	Dep.	Friday		2
Veravul	„	Wednesday			Dwarka	„	Saturday		9
Mangarol	„	Wednesday			Porebunder	„	Saturday		
Porebunder	„	Thursday		9	Mangarol	„	Sunday	8	
Dwarka	„	Thursday			Veravul	„	Sunday		5
Mandavee	Arr.	Friday	10		Bombay	Arr.	Monday	12	

The Steamer "JOHNSTON CASTLE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Tuesday the 27th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th November 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

With Dispatch.

THE Brig ELIZABETH ANNE, A 1, at LLOYDS, for 12 years. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DOBUS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co., Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Dorothy*, Captain Thompson, from Liverpool, are requested to sent off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,

Agents for Captain THOMPSON and owners of the *Dorothy*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Merwanjee Framjee*, PIKE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PIKE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

COMBER, SON & Co.,

Agents for the *Merwanjee Framjee*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Harkaway*, Captain IRVIN, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain IRVIN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents for Ship *Harkaway*.

Bombay, 20th December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURZEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the Company in Marine Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 29th day of December, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of five thousand and four hundred new Shares of Rupees one thousand each, and at the said Meeting an offer for the purchase of the Company's property will be submitted to the Shareholders and a Special Resolution will be proposed to the following effect:—

"That the Directors of the Company be authorised to accept such offer with such modifications or alterations (if any) as may be thought necessary or proper, or any other offer, and to execute all such deeds, documents or agreements as may be necessary for carrying out any such agreement and effectuating the sale.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1864.

ITALIAN OPERA.

17TH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE

OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

WILL TAKE PLACE

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 23RD DECEMBER.

OPERA "BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA"

By ROSSINI.

[illegible] llery [illegible]

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. [illegible] to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

The Opera "LUCREZIA BORGIA," by Donizetti, is in course of Rehearsal.

ITALIAN OPERA.

GRAND PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW, EVENING, DECEMBER 24TH

VERDI'S OPERA "IL TROVATORE"

will be performed for the last time this season

for the Benefit of

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO,

Director of the Orchestra,

Under the patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B.

PROGRAMME.

After "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" has been sung Signor EMILIO USIGLIO, with a full Orchestra, will execute

A NEW POLKA,

Dedicated to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.

Between the 1st and 2nd Acts of the Opera Mr. ARTHUR HUSON, a pupil of Professor USIGLIO, has kindly consented to sing the popular English Ballad of

"GOOD BYE SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE."

Between the 3rd and 4th Act HERR KREMSER on the Violin, and MADAME KREMSER on the Harp, with SIGNOR LENUZZI on the Clarionet will perform a selection from the

"SICILIAN VESPERS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs.	10
Gallery	„	5
Pit	„	3

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Final Call of Rs. (125) one hundred and twenty-five per Share of the New Issue, is payable by the Shareholders on the Bombay Register at the Office of the Bank here on 2nd proximo; after which date Interest at 10 per cent. will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. JACKSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, Shares and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE.

PEROZSHAW NOWROJEE.

No. 2, Nesbit Lane, 15th December 1864.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Office of this Association on the 5th day of January 1865, [after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th December 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounce it *invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMERY, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have to intimate that our Firm is at this Port the corresponding Firm of Messrs. C. H. MAUDE & Co., London, and Messrs. MAUDE & Co., Liverpool.

PASSMORE & Co.

3, Medow Street, 16th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE time for paying the First Call of the INDIAN CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) is further extended from the 20th instant to the 10th January 1865.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons who have received allotment papers in the above named Financial and do not pay the first Call on the same by the 24th instant will be considered to have forfeited any shares they may hold.

D. J. LISBOA, Chairman.

20th December 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A small tasty selection of JEWELLRY, of newest design, most suitable for Christmas Gifts, being moderately price.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (Limited) receives SPECIAL DEPOSITS for 3 months at 6 per cent per annum, 6 months at 9 per cent per annum, and for other and longer periods as may be arranged.

Bombay, 21st December 1864.

THE EAST INDIA GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—*Capital 37,50,000 in 15,000 Shares of Rupees 250 each, with power to increase.*—Applications for Shares will be received by Mr. MANECKCHUND CURSONJEE, Broker, for the Promoters, No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, [illegible] Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles [illegible]

[illegible] order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 29th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

- To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.
- II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share at par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.
- III. To declare a Dividend.
- IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Currumally Cassumbhoy, who has resigned.
- V. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864. Officiating Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઇના બેંક

(લીમીટેડ.)

इंडीयान पेनीनशुला, लाडन, आणी चैना

(लीमीटेड.)

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank on which the Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share, (due on 21st ultimo) has not been paid by or before the 24th instant, along with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, will then be forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in accordance with Clauses XXIX. and XXXI. of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઇના બેંક

(લીમીટેડ.)

इंडीयान पेनीनशुला, लाडन, आणी चैना

(लीमीटेड.)

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. Interest will be reckoned from the due date of the Call, viz., 21st ultimo. By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઇના બેંક

(લીમીટેડ.)

इंडीयान पेनीनशुला, लाडन, आणी चैना

(लीमीटेड.)

SECOND CALL.—Some few Shares of the above Bank still remaining, on which the Second Call, Rs. 100 per Share, due on the 15th August last, has not been paid, Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clauses XXIX. and XXXI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which such Call is not paid (along with interest at 12 per cent. per annum) on or before the 24th instant will then be forfeited for the benefit of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 44 packages amounting to 10 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 153½ inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,40,00,000—(Two Crores and forty Lacs.)*

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.	

Manager.—A. Mackintosh, Esq.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months	7	per cent annum.
For 6 „	9	„

For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,

JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

WANTED, in a European Merchant's Office, a CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK. He must already have filled the same situation, as no others will be attended to. Address "B. R.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.

Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—Petty BROKER to obtain orders for the sale of Bricks, Lime, &c. Apply, stating terms, to "Z. Y. Z.," *Times of India.*

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

DENTIST.

9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Stores, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid, from their respective due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 75 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank, on the 3rd day of January 1865, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank, upon which the Second and Third Calls, with Interest, shall not have been paid by the 14th day of January 1865, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in conformity with Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. C. CURRIE, Actg. Manager.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND ARCHITECTS.—Fancy Stones for Building purposes in blocks of various sizes. Also Bricks and Salsette Chunam. Samples of the above can be seen at the Bombay Contract and Building Company's Offices, 10, Hummum Street, where all information can be obtained.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

[illegible] PUBLIC.—All those articles Bakery in a line, such as Pastry, (English Sweetment,) Bread, [illegible], &c. &c., as formerly used to supply the late Legget's Bakery, may be had on demand at the Bakery of the undersigned, Khetwaddy, 1st Cross Lane, and Fort, Meadow Street, Shop No. 39, next to the Bombay Presidency Bank.

A. C. DE SOUZA & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application is about to be made to the Government of Bombay, by the undersigned Directors of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) and others, for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore and land to the seaward thereof, along Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, extending from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahaluxmee Temple in a South South-West direction to the Western point of Land forming the Compound of the House belonging to Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhandoopwalla, Esq., now in the tenure or occupation of William Cooper, Esq., and bounded on the Eastern foreshore by the Breach Candy Road; also for the right of reclaiming all that portion of the foreshore extending Northward from the Western headland of ground occupied by the Mahaluxmee Temple to the Southern point of land of Love Grove Hill, occupied by the Temple of Mamahajanee, and bounded on the East by the Velard Causeway, in accordance with Plans to be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

CAETANO GABRAEL DESOUZA.

BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA.

COWASJEE SORABJEE AHMEDABADWALLA.

RUTTONJEE RUNCHORDASS.

MUNJEE NURSEY.

JUMNADASS DOOLUBDASS.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.				UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.			
Miles.	Stations.	Time.		Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A.	M.			A.	M.
	Grant Road Dep	7	0		Ahmedabad Dep	7	0
5½	Mahim „	7	20	10½	Barajree „	7	35
6½	Bandora „	7	28	17½	Mehmoodabad „	8	3
29½	Bassein Road „	8	52	28	Neriad „	8	45
54	Palghur „	10	7	40½	Annund „	9	24
61	Bysur „	10	33	49½	Wassud „	9	56
74½	Dhanoo Road „	11	23	61½	Baroda „	10	46
		P.	M.	73½	Etola „	11	34
90½	Sunjan „	12	15	80½	Meahgaum „	12	0
104½	Damaun Road „	1	10			P.	M.
114½	Pardee „	1	47	90	Pallej „	12	27
120½	Bulsar „	2	20	98½	Chumargaum „	12	59
125½	Doongree „	2	44	106½	Broach „	1	28
133	Belecmora „	3	12		Nerbudda		
135½	Umulsur „	3	28		Ferry „	2	58
144½	Nowsaree „	3	57	111½	Unclesur „	3	18
154½	Sucheen „	4	41	118	Panolee „	3	40
163½	Surat Arr	5	10	127	Keem „	4	8
				134	Sion „	4	31
		A.	M.	140½	Amrolee „	4	52
	Surat Dep	7	0	142½	Surat Arr	5	0
165½	Amrolee „	7	13				
172	Sion „	7	34			A.	M.
179	Keem „	7	57		Surat Dep	7	20
188	Panolee „	8	25	151½	Sucheen „	7	54
194½	Unclesur „	8	47	161½	Nowsaree „	8	35
	Nerbudda			170½	Umulsur „	9	7
	Ferry	9	2	173	Belecmora „	9	23
199½	Broach „	10	42	180½	Doongree „	9	50
207½	Chumargaum „	11	11	185½	Bulsar „	10	20
216	Pallej „	11	38	191½	Pardee „	10	48
		P.	M.	201½	Damaun Road „	11	39
225½	Meahgaum „	12	5			P.	M.
232½	Etola „	12	36	215½	Sunjan „	12	20
241½	Baroda „	1	24	231½	Dhanoo Road „	1	17
256½	Wassud „	2	0	245	Bysur „	2	2
265½	Annund „	2	41	252	Palghur „	2	28
278	Neriad „	3	23	276½	Bassein Road „	3	43
288½	Mehmoodabad „	4	2	299½	Bandora „	5	7
295½	Barajree „	4	30	300½	Mahim „	5	13
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5	0	306	Grant Road Arr	5	30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class	Six	annas each	(0 6 0)
2nd Class	Three	annas each	(0 3 0)
3rd Class	One	anna each	(0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of 2 Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

DOGS will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.— Do. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 6 0 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Half-yearly Subscription to the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society falls due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1864.

DAVID SASSOON MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscription for the above Fund will be received by the Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. Subscription lists are lying at the Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, and at the offices of the Secretaries.

GEO. BIRDWOOD,

H. COKE, } Secretaries.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW,

Bombay, 17th December 1864.

STOLEN from the pocket of Hurrilall Mohunlall, between the hours of 8 and 10 on the morning of the 21st December, one ALLOTMENT with Receipt for 5 Shares in the name of HURRYLALL MOHUNLALL, and the other Receipt for 5 Shares in the name of DOONGERSEY GOPEJEE in the Bhatia Financial Association, the said Receipts are endorsed by the said parties. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing the same. And any person who will give information to JUMNADASS GUNGARAM, at the Office of Mr. C. Tyabjee, Solicitor, so as to lead to the discovery of the same, and punishment of the offender, will receive a reward of Rs. 100.—Dated this 21st day of December 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The application of the Directors of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

SHEWETH,—That the Company are desirous of reclaiming that part of the foreshore of the Harbour of Bombay down to low water spring tides lying to the East and North-East of the Salt Pans adjoining Tank Bunder, Mazagon, and extending Northward towards Kandice Battery with a view to applying it to Wharfage and Building purposes.

"That the Company are desirous of proceeding under Act XXII. of 1863 with the provisions of which they undertake to comply.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.

RUDOLPH AHLERS.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE.

B. H. CAMA.

A. CURSETJEE DADY.

CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS.

ARDASEER EDULJEE CHEENOY.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY.

Bombay, 16th December 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, have the honour to make this preliminary application under Act XXII. of 1863, for the following concessions:—

1. We have the honour to apply for a concession of those Waste Lands, known as Foras Lands, lying and situate between the Breach Vellard on the West, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the East, the Elphinstone Road on the North, and Bellasis Road on the South, containing according to Government admeasurement 300 acres, be the same more or less, and all proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

2. We have the honour further to apply for powers to take, in accordance with the rules laid down by the said Act for the compulsory taking of Lands for purposes of public utility, the whole of the Batty Fields lying and being contiguous to the said Foras Lands, and forming with the said Lands that portion of the Island of Bombay, commonly known as the Flats, in accordance with plans to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of Bombay. In the event of Government granting us this concession we hereby propose and undertake to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of reclaiming these lands according to plans to be deposited at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, and upon terms and subject to conditions to be hereafter arranged between Government and the said Company.

3. We propose to fill in the whole of the said Flats to a uniform level of two feet more or less above the Government datum of high water mark. To lower the Breach Vellard to about the level with the land thus reclaimed. To lay out the Land thus reclaimed or portions of it in Streets, Roads, and Thoroughfares of ample width pointing towards to Sea so as to afford ingress to the sea-breeze. To thoroughly drain the land in the best way possible. To hand over to Government such reasonable portions of the Land when filled as Government may require for the purposes of Public Roads and Government Buildings.

4. We have the honour further to apply for a concession of the whole of the foreshore of that part of the Island of Bombay, situate and lying between Mamabajanee and Walkeshwar and all the proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

5. In the event of the said concession being made, we purpose and hereby undertake by means of the said Joint Stock Company to reclaim and fill in the whole of the said foreshore in accordance with plans to be hereafter submitted to Government and upon terms and subject to conditions to be arranged between Government and the said Company.

6. We propose and hereby undertake to build a sufficient sea-wall along the whole extent of the said foreshore to be reclaimed as aforesaid, and to lay out and dispose of the said Land thus reclaimed for building and other purposes of general utility.

7. For the purpose of effectually and economically carrying out the abovementioned undertakings, we have the honour further to apply for the right of Government over Mahim Bay.—We have the honour to remain, &c.,

F. F. LIDDERDALE.

J. P. LEITH.

W. F. STEARNS.

A. STEWART.

T. C. HAYLLAR.

H. CLEVELAND.

R. J. JEEJEEBHOY.

PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

MAIN DRAINAGE, BOMBAY, CONTRACT No. 1, NATIVE TOWN.—TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—The Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay hereby give notice, that they will meet at the Office of the Board, Dhobee Talao, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January 1865, at 12 o'clock precisely, and will then be prepared to open Tenders by parties who may be willing to contract for the construction of Brick Sewers four miles 3,548 feet in length or thereabout, with other works in connection therewith, in and about the Native Town of Bombay.

Parties desiring to submit Tenders may, upon payment of the necessary fee, obtain Plans, Sections, Specification, Schedule of Quantities, form of Tender and other particulars on application to the Executive Engineer, at his Office, between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 5 P. M. or on Saturdays between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 1 P. M., until the 10th day of January 1865 at 5 o'clock.

The Tenders are to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board and must be delivered at his Office before 5 P. M. on Tuesday, 10th January 1865, after which hour no Tender will be received. The Tenders are to be sealed, and endorsed—"Tender for Drainage Works, Contract No. 1, Native Town."

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party whose Tender may be accepted will be required to provide two sureties (to be approved by the Board's legal adviser) for the due and satisfactory performance of the work.

By order,

THOS. R. BULKLEY, C.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer for Drainage Works.

Main Drainage, Bombay, Engineer's Office, 20th Dec., 1864.

THE BOMBAY WARRANT BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

(FOR ADVANCES ON MERCHANDIZE AND SECURITIES.)

To be incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RS. 400 EACH.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

PROSPECTUS.

While Exchange Banks, Credit and Finance Institutions have been established to connect this country financially with almost every foreign market and to give facilities for conveying to our shores every description of merchandize, it is remarkable that as soon as the operation of importing is performed the monetary facilities are withdrawn. The bills drawn upon our merchants mature and must either be met by the merchants' capital unaided or by sales in consequence of the brokers who formerly advanced money against documents finding in the many Companies recently established a more profitable investment for their money. Thus, when temporarily there is an excess of any commodity imported its price is unduly depressed, and serious losses are incurred. Ordinary bankers and discount houses dislike making advances upon merchandize, having no organization for examining the goods and correctly estimating their value. What they want are good bills, drawn on those who knowing the value, have accepted for a fair advance. Division of labour is here as elsewhere found to be most convenient and profitable.

To meet this want which every merchant must acknowledge the Bombay Warrant Banking Company is formed. The business of the Company will mainly consist in making advances upon deposit of the stable articles of produce represented by Dock or Godown Warrants by other means of absolute [illegible] duly inspected and valued on behalf of the Company and with a proper margin to allow for depreciation.

These advances will be made by acceptances by the Company of the drafts of its customers, and as every bill will represent merchandize readily convertible and be at the same time secured by the whole capital of a powerful Company, the exact position of which will be patent to all, there can be no doubt that the whole discount market will be available when it is desired by the holder to turn his bill into cash.

It will be readily apparent that the [illegible] of such an institution, while it will be of great service to merchants, and increase the stability of the entire class, will be an equal convenience to bankers and discount firms, furnishing them with access to [illegible] rarely obtainable.

The field which exists for such an undertaking will be at once apparent from a glance at the Custom House returns 1863-64 of foreign imports which amounted to over Rs. 13,87,39,859. If we estimate the average stock of foreign goods held in warehouse, as equal to three months consumption, it would represent an amount of Rs. 34,697,[illegible]

Advances may also be made when deemed advisable upon stocks and Shares in permanent undertakings readily convertible.

A reasonable proportion will always be maintained between the amount of business undertaken and the called up capital.

It is proposed to give the Company power to establish at other ports in the East.

The Directors will not receive any remuneration until the shareholders have been paid [illegible] per cent. by way of dividend on their paid up capital.

No promotion money will be paid for originating this undertaking. The preliminary expenses will be confined to the necessary disbursements.

Application for shares to be addressed to the care of W. A. HURST, Esq., (for the Promoters) Broker, Hummum Street, Fort.

20th December 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to forward them without delay. JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 12th December 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of Receipts for the original issue of Shares, are requested to send them in at once, in order to have them exchanged for Share Certificates. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Interest on Deposits—

For twelve months	8 per cent.
For six months	9 per cent per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—THE NORTHERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA (LIMITED).—The time for paying the First Call of the above Financial is extended from the 20th to the 30th instant.

MR. EDMUND LORD is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders for the construction of several Dhurumsallas and six Police Stations at various Railway Stations on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in the Tannah Collectorate, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkun, up to the 1st January 1865, after which date no Tender will be received.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned at Bandora, where all information will be given.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,

Executive Engineer, North Konkun.

Camp Matheran, 14th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by Indenture, bearing date the 24th day of November 1864, KAZEE SADDOODIN PARKAR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, conveyed and assigned to KAZEE CASSUM MAHRY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, upon the trusts therein mentioned, all the Estate and Effects of him, the said Kazee Saddoodin Parkar, including his half share of the Enam Village of Nanalay, near Trombay. All debtors of the said Kazee Saddoodin Parkar are hereby required to pay their several debts to the said Kazee Cassum Mahry, who alone is entitled to give a discharge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of Dec. 1864.

AGLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF INDIA. A NATIONAL WORK, DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for the Publication of a National Work, to be called the "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Natives of India." The plates are to be executed on steel (from Photographs) by the first European Artists, and issued monthly, accompanied by brief memoirs of the individuals represented. About 50 Gentlemen from all India will form the subjects of the work, which it is intended should be a conspectus of Eminent Natives of India.

Subscriptions, Rs. 200, exclusive of postage, to be paid in advance into the Central Bank of Western India, Bombay.

Subscription List will be kept open for two months only.

Communications to be addressed to MR. SORABJEE JEHANGHEER PARUCK, No. 9, Church Street.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—TO BE RAFFLED.

The Six (6) undermentioned most valuable articles of DIAMOND JEWELLERY, each article forming a separate Prize, and the same to be won by the six highest numbers:—

No. 1.—The largest Ruby ever seen in Bombay, which is mounted as a magnificent Diamond Brooch, with two additional large Ruby Pendants.

No. 2.—A most beautiful revolving Brilliant Star Bracelet.

No. 3.—A splendid Buckle Pattern Bracelet, with a large Sapphire in centre surrounded with Diamonds.

No. 4.—A very handsome Diamond Bracelet, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 5.—A splendid Diamond Bracelet with secret portrait chamber, which can also be worn as Brooch and Bracelet.

No. 6.—A pair of fashionable Diamond Earrings.

The cost price of the above is Rs. 70,000, but the same will be raffled by 300 Members only, at Rs. 150 each.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to visit the Establishment of Messrs. THORNHILL & Co., Jewellers, Medow Street, where these valuable Jewels lie for inspection.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RS. 400 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Association is receiving Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms; viz:—

Repayable on	3	months' notice	being given	5	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	do.	do.	6	„
Do.	9	do.	do.	do.	7	„
Do.	12	do.	do.	do.	8	„

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon. Money is lent on Government Notes, approved Personal Security, Bank, Railway, and other Stocks, Shares, Debentures, Merchandize, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares and Debentures, and conducts financial business generally.

The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application, either personally, or by letter, (in English or in any of the vernacular languages) to the Manager.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM WATSON, Manager.

A. G. RYAN, Secretary.

No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th 30th, and 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd January, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

E. MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and Masterman's Bank, (Limited)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,

W. JACKSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,

J. GUSTADJEE, pro. Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),

JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

O. MULLER, Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,

E. H. WARREN, pro. Manager.

For the Bank of India,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

For the Asiatic Banking Corporation,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

For the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank (Limited) D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,

Officiating Manager.

For the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, (Limited),

H. COKE, Manager.

For the East India Bank,

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited),

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

For the Bombay City Bank (Limited),

DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

For the Delhi Bank Corporation,

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

For the Commercial Bank of India,

M. R. QUADROS, Manager.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT AND HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FINANCIAL [illegible] TION OF INDIA AND CHINA [illegible] money on special Deposit to a limited [illegible] months certain, at nine per cent. per annum, [illegible] notice.

Bombay, 8th December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, constantly renewing their Stock of Gold Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John [illegible] other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneva, English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

No. 2, MEDOW STREET.

THE above beg to return thanks to their friends and the public for the kind patronage already bestowed on them, and solicit an early inspection to a stock of Clocks going 12 months with once winding, received per last Overland Mail, for which H. C. & Co. are the Sole Agents in Bombay.

Also a new and choice selection of Jewellery, consisting of Gold Alberts, Guards, Lockets, Rings, Chains, Bracelets, &c., and a new stock of Ladies' enamelled Gold Hunting Watches; also a few dozen Silver Hunters, from Rs. [illegible] upwards.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Leather goods viz., Portmanteaus, Hat Cases and Bags of every description.

Haberdashery for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Routledge's Novels; also Cassels' Works, both useful and instructive.

French Felt Hats.

Rimmel's Perfumery, Essences, &c.

Steward's Telescopes and Opera Glasses.

Musical Boxes.

Also in stock, Prince of Wales' Mess Brandy, 1st and 2nd quality.

Brand's Crown Sherry.

Mumm's Champagne.

Finest Holland's Gin.

Salt's Beer.

Salad Oil direct from Bordeaux.

Finest Carriage and House Candles.

Stearn's Soap.

Air-tight Japanned Cases.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Just received a magnificent stock of glove and prime boxes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Younger's Edinburgh Pale Ale, in quarts, at Rs 11 per dozen. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

THE undersigned have just received a small batch of Salt's BEER, in good order and condition.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Glode, [illegible] Cuninghan & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs.	26	per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„	14	„ „
Old Pale Cognac	„	29	„
Fine very old Do.	„	36	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmorden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:—

			per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhard and Fils, blue label		Rs.	35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do.	„	40
Do. Moselle	Do. do.	„	40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		„	35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		„	60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Thos. Salt & Co.'s Burton of Trent Ale per dozen Quarts	Rs.	6	0
per dozen Pints	„	3	4
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne per dozen Quarts	„	40	0
Boostaret & Co.'s Bordeaux St. Estephe per dozen	„	23	0
St. Julien per dozen	„	23	0
Volnay 1859 per dozen	„	24	0
Prince of Wales Mess Brandy No. 2 per dozen	„	24	0

PASSMORE & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs.	28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	„	30	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„	36	„
Red Hermitage Burgundy	„	25	„
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	„	24	„
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	„	18	„

PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases,

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases,

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2	Dozen Cases	Vintage 1854	Rs.	32.
2	Do. do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2	Do. do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

		per doz.
LEOVILLE & ST. JULIEN, qts. & pts. at	Rs.	17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	„	24 and 26
SAUTERNES CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs.	35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	„	30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	„	35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	„	40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality	„	46
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	„	25 and 27
SPKG. MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st q'ty.	„	30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	„	25
COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	„	28
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	„	36
OLD TOM, Booth's	„	15
SHERRY.—Marriner, Gassiot's	„	24
STILL HOCK,—Hochheim	„	18
MARASCHINO, CURACAO, &c. (Pints)	„	20
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers' (to arrive)	Rs.	5 & Rs. [illegible]

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 90	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	39	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	25	0
Do. Green Seal	35	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	32	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	71	0
Claret Light Capsule	18	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	31	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	15	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.

Do. Chloride of Gold.

Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—To let, the premises now in the occupation of the undersigned, to whom apply.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1864.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st or the 3rd January 1865, a BUNGALOW, situated at Middle Colaba, west side facing the sea, now occupied by Mr. A. C. Thornhill. For further particulars apply to K. R. KOLAH,

No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

[illegible] PUBLISHED AT NOON ON [illegible] 23rd DEC.

[illegible] TION OF THE BOMBAY [illegible] DIRECTORY FOR 1865,

[illegible]—Rupees 1-8.

[illegible] the usual European [illegible] besides a [illegible] reference [illegible] postage.

[illegible] WILLIAM ALEX- [illegible] firm per pro. [illegible] JOHN & Co.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION [illegible] hereby given, that a first [illegible] per Share is payable on execu- [illegible] Association, which will be ready [illegible] Company's Office on and after the [illegible] have signed the Articles of [illegible] 5th January 1865, will be consider- [illegible] their right to the shares allotted [illegible] FRAMJEE PESTONJEE, Manager. [illegible] 22nd December 1864.

B[illegible]Y RECLAMATION COMPANY [illegible].—Notice is hereby given, that it is the [illegible] of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) [illegible] H. E. Excellency the Governor in Council of [illegible] for permission to reclaim that part of the foreshore [illegible] Harbour of Bombay, called Modee Bay, situated [illegible] the extreme point of the Western Bastion of [illegible] Castle, and a line at right angles to the shore [illegible] distant from the Elphinstone Company's South- [illegible] for the purposes of making Docks, Wharves, [illegible]rehouses, and other facilities for the growing trade of [illegible] Port. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries.
[illegible], 22nd December 1864.

[illegible]OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MAHOMED [illegible] was carrying on trade as a Goat Broker on [illegible], and which he left, and in his place MAMON [illegible] RAHIMTOOLLA is now selling Goats, carrying [illegible] trade. Any person or persons requiring to buy [illegible] should call on him on the Esplanade. The Goats [illegible] quality be supplied to the purchaser at the rate [illegible] per cent. discount, and the interest at 5 per cent. [illegible] be charged on the sum that being not paid [illegible] days from the date of purchase.
MAMON JANNOO RAHIMTOOLLA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probates of the last Will and Testament of S[illegible]BAIWATEEBAEE, Widow of Venayeck Ba[illegible], late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Balcrustna Aunnt Patwardhun, Hari W[illegible] Patwardhun, Govind Venayeck Patel, and Pandoorung Balyoo Khot, the Executors named therein. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1864.
KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application having been made to the Hight Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Estate and Effects of NURSEY JEWAN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, who departed this life at Nurya, in Abhdasso in Kutch Mandwee, may be granted to Gungabaee, one of the widows of the abovenamed deceased. All persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby warned against paying the said debts to Naneevow, the other widow of the said deceased, or to any person on her behalf. If after this intimation any person or persons pay any monies to the said Naneevow on account of said Estate, he, she, or they, will do so at their own risk and peril.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1864.
KHUNDEROW MOROJEE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Reverend BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has contracted with the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) to sell to the said Company the undermentioned property, free from incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of Mortgage, Lease, Agreement in the nature of a Lease, by Inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, at their Office, in Graham's Buildings, in Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claim within 14 days from this date, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed; and any person having claim who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1864.

All that piece of Land, situate on the Flats, containing about 50,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the North by the Elphinstone Road, extending South 2,250 feet or thereabouts, on the East by the G. I. P. Railway, and on the West by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

THE FAMOUS LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS,
THE FAMOUS LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS,
THE FAMOUS LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS,
AND
MONSIEUR LIONARONS,
ELEVE DU CONSERVATOIRE DE PARIS,
Premiere prix sur la Violon du Conservatoire,

WILL have the honour of appearing in a few days.

This great Company appeared three times before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Crowned Heads of Europe.

On the late tour through the Australian Colonies, the Representatives of the Queen honoured this entertainment in a marked manner.

In Ceylon the Deputy Governor General, [illegible], attended the performances nightly.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, gave his patronage for three consecutive nights.

His Highness the Rajah of Mysore engaged the Company for two nights.

In Calcutta they have played to crowded houses for seventeen nights. The last performance was under the patronage of Hugh David Sandeman, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons in Bengal.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned, have the honour to apply to your Excellency's Government for the temporary grant of some piece of land six acres in extent, more or less, situate if possible on that part of the Island of Bombay known as the Esplanade or in some other convenient spot to be employed in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

2. We propose, in the event of this accession being made to us, immediately to form a Joint Stock Company, with the object of erecting upon the land thus conceded to us a large Building to be used as an "Exhibition," formed and to be conducted as nearly as may be upon the plan adopted in the Great Exhibitions held in London in the years 1851 and 1862.

3. We propose to apply to the Chief Nations of Europe, to America, to China, to the Chief Towns and Cities of India and other parts of the world for contributions of goods for exposition, more especially of such as are of a character to be useful and instructive to the Natives of India. We shall principally turn our attention to the collection of works of Art, such as sculpture and pictures and casts of well known statues in plaster, bronze, and zinc, and of artistic design, such as works in wood and other carving in the precious metals, in enamel, in glass, in wax, in household furniture adapted to India, in mural [illegible], in carpets, cloths and laces. We shall also invite the exposition of carriages, harness, and saddlery, and our care will further be especially directed to obtain machinery of a novel and useful character, particularly including those adapted to agricultural and irrigational purposes, works of reclamation and other works now of vast public importance in India, and scientific, musical, and other instruments we shall ask for large materials [illegible] for manufacture.

4. We hope to insure a high degree of excellence in all goods sent for exposition by the prizes and medals which we propose to offer for the competition of exhibitors.

5. We propose that the building itself should be constructed of iron, wood, and glass, and should be at least 800 feet in length and that it should be designed and made in England, and should be of ornamental [illegible].

6. We propose to communicate with foreign nations through their Consulate offices now established or by means of Agents authorized to travel in our affairs and on behalf of such of those who will necessarily be placed in communication with foreign Governments, we propose to apply to your Excellency's Government for credentials of the *bona fides* of their Commission.

7. We propose that a representative of Government should be invited to sit on the Committee, managing the affairs of the undertaking.

8. We propose to recoup ourselves the expenses of our outlay by an entrance fee by the sale of season tickets of admission and by a Commission upon the sale of the goods exposed for exhibition, such goods however not to be removed from the building till the close of the Exhibition.

9. We propose that the Exhibition should be opened in December 1865, if possible, and remain open for the six months next ensuing.

10. We propose to allow the public free entrance to the building without charge so often and reasonable at such times as may be arranged hereafter between your Excellency's Government and the said Company.

11. We propose from time to time to submit to your Excellency's Government all the details of the scheme as they are arranged and completed for approval and to invite suggestions and recommendations as to the conduct of the scheme from your Excellency's Government.—We have the honour, &c.,

T. C. HAYLLAR.
J. P. LEITH.
R. L. TRACEY.
J. JEEJEEBHOY.
J. SUNKERSET.
R. J. JEEJEEBHOY.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital 50 lacs of Rupees in 5,000 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

Deposit of Rupees 50 per Share after application to be made at [illegible] Messrs. Forbes & Co., and a further sum of Rupees 250 upon Allotment.

Promoters.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq.
J. P. Leith, Esq.
R. L. Tracey, Esq.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
The Hon'ble Jugonnath Sunkersett.
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
The Hon'ble Premabhaee Hemabhaee.
Premchund Roychund, Esq.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

Architects.
J. Trubshawe, Esq., and Roger Smith, Esq.

Bankers.
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Honorary Secretary.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Brokers.
Messrs. Best and Brown.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Office of Messrs. Best and Brown, Brokers, Rampart Row, where forms of application may be obtained.

An arrangement has been made with the Grand Finance Company to take up, if necessary, a portion of the Shares.

N. B.—All applications for shares must be made upon the forms settled in behalf of the Company; applications otherwise made will not be attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have this day removed to the buildings formerly known as the British Hotel, Apollo Street.
21st December 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

WANTED.—A Plan-maker to survey and prepare a plan of the Flats and Hills of the whole Village of Nanalay, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Peerpao and Mahool, and extending to Trombay. Apply to K. KASSIM MAHRY, at Bapoo Khote Street, or Secretariate.

NOTICE.—The ship WINDSOR CASTLE, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander, being under engagement with H. M.'s Government to sail on the 10th proximo, has still two Cabins under the Poop disengaged. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 21st December 1864.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on MONDAY the 23rd January next, at 5 P. M. WILLIAM MERRIMAN, Lieut. R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January next, at 4 P. M. WILLIAM MERRIMAN, Lieut R.E.,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla Club, 22nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—The Mint will be closed from SATURDAY the 24th instant, to MONDAY the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.
J. A. BALLARD, Lieut. Colonel, Mint Master.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 29th, 30th, 31st inst., and 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 22nd December 1865.

NOTICE.—The Alliance Financial Corporation will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and, SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st instant, and MONDAY, the 2nd January, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd December 1864.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for paying the deposit and signing the Articles of Association of the above Company has been extended to the 10th proximo.
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd December 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 5	KURRACHEE	Dec. 16
AGRA	Dec. 13	LAHORE	Dec. 14
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 17	LONDON	Nov. 18
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 2
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 27	MADRAS	Dec. 17
BANGALORE	Dec. 17	MALTA	Nov. 29
CALCUTTA	Dec. 15	MEERUT	Dec. 16
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Dec. 17
CEYLON	Dec. 17	PUNJAUB	Dec. 14
COCHIN	Dec. 3	PENANG	Dec. 10
DELHI	Dec. 17	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 19	SUEZ	Nov. 29
HONGKONG	Dec. 1	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

THE great Calcutta demonstration against Mr. Maine's Bill for the Abolition of the Grand Jury seems to have been as miserable a failure as the utter hollowness and unreasonableness of the whole agitation made us hope it would be. A fortnight ago we gave the Calcutta radicals a gentle hint that they were making great fools of themselves in mistaking Mr. Maine, who is really their best friend, for their most dangerous enemy, and raising the familiar cry, "The Constitution is in danger," because an institution which experience has proved to be valueless is to be suffered no longer to cumber the ground. Our kindly advice seems to have excited a perfect fever of resentment in the breasts of agitators who no doubt felt how much truth and force there was in our criticisms; and the whole press, including the *Englishman* (which itself appears occasionally to be doubtful of the wisdom of the opposition to Mr. Maine's Bill), is virtually indignant with us for our plainness of speech. The phrase, "rampant radicals," used by us, seems to have given extraordinary offence. We are very sorry to have hurt the sensitive feelings of the independent Britons of Calcutta; but, in all honesty and good faith, what other epithet than "rampant" is applicable to agitators whose chief prophet is Mr. J. W. B. Money, a literary barrister, who, in a letter to the newspapers, compares the independent Englishman in India, in a painfully elaborated illustration, to a victim of vivisection, and exhorts him to be "up and doing" lest he share the fate of the "eviscerated cat?" One of the newspapers on the other side described Mr. Money's letter as a noble protest against the insidious efforts of the legal member of the Viceroy's Council to deprive his fellow-countrymen in India of a Briton's dearest and most cherished birthright; in our judgment such writing is mere rabid nonsense. The truth of the matter is, that the press and the whole rank and file of the agitators have been led by the nose by half-a-dozen lawyers—the lawyers being the only class of the community who are still able to persuade themselves that there is any virtue in an Indian Grand Jury. In spite, however, of the unanimity of the press and the lawyers the Calcutta public seems, after having had time for reflection, to have let its enthusiasm for the "grand old institution" grow very cool. The *Indian Daily News*, which has led the opposition to Mr. Maine's Bill, makes this remarkable admission as to the character of the meeting:—"We "cannot say that we recognized in the assem"bly any of those familiar faces that once lent "such an importance to these Town Hall "meetings. In fact, we could not help remark"ing that the leading spirits of Calcutta, if "there be such, were conspicuous by their ab"sence." The justice of this description is confirmed by the significant fact that the *Friend of India* does not condescend even to notice the meeting. The speaking consisted chiefly of compliments to Mr. Maine (of whom the agitators evidently stand in great awe) and fervent allusions to the greatness of England and the independence of Englishmen—the "sacred birthright" being in frequent requisition, and the stock quotation, "the sun never sets on her "might," being given with the usual happy effect. The climax of eloquence was reached by Mr. Scott Moncreiff, in the peroration of his speech, which we give in full:—

And shall we, the Romans of the nineteenth century, now, for the first time, abandon the maxim which we acknowledge to have been the secret of the greatness of our mighty fore-runners in the path of civilization, and so far from endeavouring to raise to our level the races whom Providence has committed to our rule, be contented rather to sink our privileges one by one when we find it difficult to maintain them in their integrity, thereby, accepting a lower position in the eyes of those around us, rather than seek to lead them up to a higher? No, I demand in the name of our race, of civilization, and of liberty, that in the path which Providence has opend up to us as a nation in India, to civilize and enlighten its races. Our motto shall be *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, and we follow this noble destiny so steadily, so perseveringly, so justly, that the day may yet come, though we who are here are little likely to see it, when from Cachar to Karrachee, from the Kyber pass to Comorin every man shall say, no matter what his race or caste, or colour "though I was not born an Englishman, *I thank* the God who made us all that he has given me an Englishman's birthright." (Great and prolonged applause.)

If it be remembered that this eloquent passage was spoken before a public meeting of independent Englishmen in that town of Calcutta in which the independent English community has always made an almost ferocious resistance to Acts designed to place the native on a footing of legal and political equality with the Englishman in India, the serio-comic character of the opposition to Mr. Maine's Bill will be fully appreciated.

THE Exhibition scheme has on all sides attracted the most friendly attention in Bombay, and the Promoters have every reason to be gratified at the reception their bantling has met with. There is, however, one suggestion in the very friendly article upon the subject which appeared yesterday in the *Times of India*, which, as it may mislead many people, requires some notice. Our contemporary objects to the carrying out of the undertaking by means of a Joint Stock Company. Now as we have reason to know that this objection has been taken too in other highly respectable quarters, and as it certainly has upon the face of it considerable show of reason, it will be better to reply to it at once; and the answer to it is simply this, that any other way of managing the matter is simply impracticable. Every one will admit that, if this thing is to be done at all, it must be done by private enterprise. Government cannot, could not, and will not do it. It must necessarily be done, too, by a large body of men. How then can these men legally work without some kind of incorporation? It is clearly impossible; and whether that incorporation is due to a Royal Charter, a special Act of the Legislature, or the Joint Stock Companies' Act of 1857, is surely a matter of indifference except so far as time is concerned. Now a Royal Charter or a special Act of the Legislature which requires Imperial sanction to give it force could not possibly be obtained without many months of delay where delay would be fatal. The Joint Stock Companies' Act on the contrary provides a simple and effective machinery, which can be set in motion without an instant's procrastination. Moreover, the system of guarantees recommended by the *Times* could not be applied here. In England, where money was easily obtainable at low rates, where the Government was directly concerned in the undertaking, and money could be drawn at once from the Bank of England, the plan worked. But here, where Government is not concerned, every individual who sat upon the Committee (unless incorporated as a Company) and gave orders for the Building and Goods would thereby assume a sole and entire responsibility for the whole expense which he or his fellow Committee-men incurred, and to recoup himself he would have to look to guarantors who possibly, finding the thing a losing game, would refuse to pay, or who might be dead, out of the jurisdiction, or ruined. No man of prudence could be asked to or would place himself in such a position. By the Act the responsibility is fairly distributed over a large number of people; who, if the thing is profitable, will doubtless be inclined to deal liberally with Government and the public with regard to a portion of these profits. It is, however, obvious, upon a little reflection, that Government cannot now stipulate with the *Promoters* as to any mode for the application of their profits. Any question of that kind must in all fairness be referred to the general body of shareholders, who could not be reasonably excluded from having a voice in the matter. Every arrangement for the conduct of affairs in all branches of the scheme will, we are assured, be carried out in the most liberal spirit possible; and the shares will, we make no doubt, be distributed very widely. If any other means had been at their command the Promoters would gladly have availed themselves of them, to avoid any suspicion of Joint Stock "jobbery," and to increase the moral effect of their Exhibition. But they were not. The guarantee itself might no doubt have been eventually obtained; but it must be recollected that, as few of the natives had or have any idea of what an Exhibition is, much difficulty and delay would certainly have been experienced in collecting names. People in England, before they incurred such liability, knew very well what enormous profits were realized by their former Exhibition; but here the matter is upon its trial, and natives, even the best of them, are not (very like the world in general by the way) particularly fond of experiments by which much money may be lost. If there be a loss now, it will fall upon many shoulders; and, if there be a gain—why what is to be done with it is a matter for future generations to consider.

One other objection to the scheme as it stands has been brought to our notice which has been urged against any Governmental concession to this Company, to wit, that it will injure the trade of commission agents and shop-keepers. Surely short-sightedness narrower than this could not be found. It is these very persons who will most profit by the trade brought here; by the goods brought to their doors; by the markets opened up to them throughout the world; by the new wants created by the sight of new kinds of goods; and, above all, by the immense number of people who will congregate in Bombay, gathered together, we have no doubt, from all parts of the East.

We hope in a few days to give a full and detailed account of the intentions of the Promoters of this most excellent and praiseworthy undertaking.

WE point to the new Medical Warrant as extracted from the *Friend of India*, and congratulate the Indian Medical Service on the prospect of better days in store for them. Our Medical readers know how strenuously we advocated their cause in our issues of July 23rd, August 2nd, 27th, September 8th, and 13th, and we have reason to believe that this advocacy was not without its due weight in influential quarters at home.

THE *Times of India*, under its present management, almost invariably displays a very hearty and possibly judicious contempt for the interests of the public at large; but, wherever there is a job to be defended or a monopoly to be preserved, whenever the privileges of a "great mercantile firm" are imperilled and the sources whence "leading developers" derive their profits are likely to be cut off, our contemporary scents the danger with the instinctive keenness and flies to the rescue with the blind fury of a faithful hound. The latest instance of this touching fidelity is the quite uncalled for and unjust attack upon ourselves, in yesterday's issue of the *Times of India*. Our readers are aware that on Wednesday we published a simple and innocent paragraph concerning the appointment of a Government Commission to "investigate the whole subject of wharfage accommodation and wharfage dues in Bombay." Nothing could be plainer or less pretentious than the language of this ordinary news-paragraph; nor was there a word in it that could possibly give the slightest offence to any human being who was not determined, with or without reason, to pick a quarrel with us. Yet it is this paragraph which the *Times of India* selects as the subject of the following ungracious and most offensive remarks:—"The *Gazette*, "with that imaginative recklessness which is a "feature in its sensational paragraphs, ignores "the very important fact that the alleged posi"tive right of the Government" (to fix and regulate the wharfage fees) "is questioned by "the parties interested." In this, as in most other instances of squabbling between the two papers, the *Times of India* is the real aggressor; and, as our contemporary is in the habit of complaining that, when personalities are bandied about, he generally gets the worst of it, we think he would act more wisely to let us alone instead of throwing dirt at us, and then, like a whipt schoolboy, imploring the protection of the public when he has been well thrashed for his impudence. Personal and impersonal journalism are alike to us; if our contemporary prefer the latter, his obvious duty is to set an example of impersonality by moderating, in the first place, the rancour of his own tongue.

But, to pass from this point, let us ask what is the great offence of which we have been guilty? It seems, then, we omitted to state that both Messrs. Nicol & Co., as representatives of the Elphinstone Land Company, and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., as representatives of the Victoria Land and Press Company, have "for"mally protested against the resumption "that Government has reserved a right "to fix and regulate the wharfage fees." "What the Government has really done is "this, it has the power of withholding its "sanction to the proprietors' scale of fees—a "very different matter." The natural acuteness of the "leading merchants" and of our contemporary must be very great, if they can detect in what this difference consists. To us it seems that there could not be a clearer case of "a dis"tinction without a difference." And this also is the view taken of the case by the Government, who, in their Resolution dated 9th December, say: "With reference to the protest made by "the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Victoria "Land and Press Company and the Elphinstone "Land and Press Company, those gentle"men should be informed that, as it rests "with Government to grant or withhold their "sanction to the scales of fees to be levied by "those Companies, there does not seem to be any "inaccuracy in paragraph 1 of Government Re"solution No. 3846 of the 5th October 1864, "but that their protest will be duly communi"cated to the Committee, who will be requested "to adhere strictly to the exact terms of the "agreements with the Companies." There can be no doubt that the reservation gives the Government the right of fixing and regulating wharfage fees, for the Government has only to withhold its sanction to any scale of fees adopted by any one of the Land Companies to prevent the Company from levying any fees whatever on goods that may be landed at their wharves. The public has good reason to congratulate itself on the results of the forethought of Government in this matter. Already one great Company, with a capital of £5,000,000, has been formed to purchase the right of property in all the reclaimed foreshore from Modee Bay to Mazagon, and another great Company, with a capital of £4,000,000, to buy up the whole harbour foreshore of Colaba. The lesser reclamations, begun or to be begun, will probably be annexed sooner or later by one or other of these Companies; and, if finally an amalgamation of the two Companies be effected, all the available wharfage of the port would (but for the judicious reservation of Government) be monopolized by a Joint-Stock Company which might charge the most exorbitant dues on the landing and storing of merchandize; and the real merchants, as distinguished from the mercantile speculators in land of Bombay, would be left wholly without the possibility of escape from these exactions. It is most fortunate, we repeat, that the port and trade of Bombay have been saved from the evil consequences of such a monopoly; and we hope that the Commission appointed by Government will endeavour to secure to the public some of the benefits of the public-spirited reclamations that have been made by fixing the lowest possible scale of fees for the various wharves.

THE *Friend of India*:—"Colonel R. Taylor, now on his way from England, will succeed Sir Herbert Edwardes as Commissioner of Umballa. Sir H. Edwardes will shortly leave India for home."

THE same:—"The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Lawrence and daughters, and attended by three members of his staff, was present at the annual meeting of the Sunday School Union at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last. About six hundred children were present, and the Hall was crowded with visitors. The Rev. Mr. Hardman presided, and the speakers were the Rev. Mr. Storrow, Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff, Rev. Mr. Sale, and Dr. Farquhar. The Governor General has given the committee the use of the park at Barrackpore for a fete, to be held there the day after Christmas day, to which the parents and teachers are all invited."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We are informed that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will leave for England by the next Steamer, if sufficiently recovered."

THE same:—"From a telegram received in Calcutta, on Wenesday evening, we learn that Captain Robert Walter has been removed by the owners from the command of the *Robert Lees*, and that Captain Douglas of the *Bayard* has been appointed to the ship in his stead."

THE *Englishman*:—"We have letters from the North-Eastern Frontier, from which we learn that the death of Setia Raja has caused much trouble in Bhootan. The Dhurmraj is obliged to pay a large fine to the Thibetan authorities in consequence of this occurrence, and this is found very inconvenient whilst engaged in a serious war with the formidable foe they have brought upon themselves. Toungso is at Paro doing all he can to organise a powerful resistance. The intended plan is said to be not to face the British but to harrass them at night and throw stones upon the heads of the advancing columns and employ poisoned arrows."

THE same:—"A Correspondent from the North East Frontier sends us the following:

"Dalimkote and Buxa Dooars have fallen, and have been annexed with the British Territories. Strong guards have been posted there, because it is rumoured that Tongso Penlow intends to make night attacks on the guards. Now nine Dooars, *viz* Zamurkote, Chamoorchee, Luchie, Bhulka, Bara, Gooma, Reepoo, Cheerung or Siddlee, and Bhag, or Chota Bygnee are still in the possession of the Bhooteahs. The whole length of the Bengal Dooars is about 180 miles, which it is expected will be annexed in the beginning of February next, when it is said two Deputy Comissioners are to be appointed under the Agent to Governor General for the North Eastern Frontier, and their head quarters will be at Buxa Dooar. The health of the troops excellent, and the Commissariat arrangements perfect."

THE same:—"The attention of the Secretary of State has been attracted to the Reports from Rajpootana and other Native States that people are punished for killing cattle and that their noses and ears are cut off. It has also been noticed that the superstition with regard to witchcraft is very rife, and the people often murder suspected persons, particularly old women. A case of this kind occurred not long ago at Goojrat in the Punjab. The Home Government wishes to be more fully informed on this subject, and is desirous that all possible measures be taken to put down these barbarous practices. It will be easier to deal with the cruel punishments inflicted on the people in Native States than with the deep-rooted superstition regarding witchcraft and magic."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Among the literary announcements appearing in the latest London papers, we observe that the Messrs. Bendley have accepted and are about to publish Mr. I. T. Prichard's novel *How to manage it*. Our readers will remember the work having made its first appearance in these columns.

"In the list of men whose names are recorded as having passed the general public examination for the Bar, held at Lincoln's Inn on the 29th and 30th October and 1st November, we are glad to observe the name of Mr. I. T. Prichard. Success at that examination confers a certificate of qualification for the degree of Barrister-at-Law."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

POONA, 21ST DECEMBER.

THE weather is unaccountably hot, close, and lowering, the sky cloudy, and the digestion of the inhabitants conformable to these meteorological symptoms. Last evening at sunset I observed a continuous train of *cirrhous nebuli* (I think that is the correct description) at a great altitude and extending uninterruptedly east and west from horizon to horizon, I think for a distance of eighty miles, slightly curved in parts of its progress, or else I should have taken it for the tail of the comet which some one says we are passing through. There is not a breath of air stirring; and almost as little news.

The 10th don't mess—I mean the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, quartered at this station. Reduced as they are to the small complement of officers now allotted to a native corps, they have found their mess an expensive encumbrance, as indeed it stands to reason it must be to half a dozen officers, and have accordingly abandoned it; and their deserted bungalow frowns through the gloom after nightfall uncheered by the gleam of oil lamps and rattle of billiard balls as of old. It was in this bungalow that Sir Bartle Frere held his first levee when he came to Poona, now nearly three years ago. The 7th heroically keep on theirs, but no one can say how long they may be able to do so in these days of reductions. I sincerely hope the officers of the 10th are able to get their dinner somewhere, and by some means or other; but how they can afford that indulgence out of their regimental pay is not easy to understand.

The Rev. C. Leigh Lye, the new Archdeacon, has arrived at Kirkee, but has not yet taken over charge from his predecessor, who leaves by the mail of the 29th.

Christmas is to be celebrated by a jollification among the soldiers at the Chapel at Ghorpoorie, of a total abstinence kind—the only public festivity I have heard of; private parties will of course be numerous as usual. The pensioners are grumbling because they do not get an allowance of four annas which they received in former years to keep Christmas on, I think with very good reason, for I cannot imagine why it has been withdrawn.

There is considerable discontent among the students at the Poona College on account of the withdrawal of one of the professors, Mr. Oxenham, to Bombay—a sudden draining off of one of their fountains of learning which has disconcerted them not a little; and the annoyance is felt even more strongly by the remaining professors, who are obliged to work double time to supply his place. I am informed that overtures have been made to the editor of the *Poona Observer* to assume the vacant chair; the propriety of this arrangement will be immediately obvious.

We had an execution yesterday week at the Jail, which was witnessed by many people, though it did not excite quite so much interest as Muller's. The prisoner confessed to six murders at different times; the particular crime for which he suffered was killing a young man for his ornaments. His accomplices turned Queen's evidence against him, and he was convicted.

I hope to have more news to give next time.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 20TH DECEMBER.

IF only all lines of road and railway could be made straight from terminus to terminus, as the crow flies, how happy would engineers be, how much less the amount of expenditure and of time lost. But roads, and in a greater degree railways, must slavishly follow the routes marked out by nature and the flow of trade. Like beings who exercise free will, path-ways must often wind by many a circuitous route to their end. When the course of trade marks out a certain line of country as the best for a road or railway, it is seldom that nature is then free from those obstacles of wide rivers, broad lakes, or tall hills which engineers avoid when they can; and when nature is thus free, presenting a broad and level path, generally the course of traffic will be found to be hundreds of miles away. Hence Lord Dalhousie, wisely I think, preferred to make the East Indian Railway follow the northerly course of the Ganges to catch the traffic, instead of the more southerly line of table land scraped by a poor population, which would have saved hundreds of miles and millions of capital. It seems as absurd that to reach Bombay the Calcutta traveller should go north to Mirzapore, as that the Londoner who wishes to enjoy a holiday in Bath should have to go round by Derby. Yet trade as well as the wants of our North Western Provinces necessitates this. But since we must make roads through the hitherto neglected but fertile provinces of Chota Nagpore, and since Central India has now a great future before it, the question arises whether local works should not be carried out with a view to the imperial necessities of the future. Let us take up our position on the hill top at Umurkuntuk, 35,000 feet above the sea, a point in which the peninsula of Hindustan may be said to culminate, a place that may be called the heart of the country. Here the Mahanuddy, the Soane, the Nurbudda and Wyngunga take their rise, the first rolling away east to the Bay of Bengal, the second north to the Ganges, the third west towards Bombay, and the last south to the Godavery. Now if your readers will draw from Raneegunge, the station for coaling on the E. I. Railway, straight to Jubbulpore, which is the terminus of that line to Bombay, the line would bisect the elevated plateau of Chota Nagpore, and run along the northern base of the Umurkuntuk hill. The whole distance is only 440 miles, or 150 miles shorter than the present Great Trunk Road by Mirzapore, with its difficult crossings over the wide sandy mouths of such rivers as the Soane. This new route is fully 300 miles shorter than the railway line by Allahabad. The extension of the railway line beyond Raneegunge would lie in this direction; might it not therefore ultimately be carried on to Jubbulpore, and thus save the traveller between Bombay and Calcutta twenty hours? But it may be asked, is not this line of country jungly, hilly, and almost impassable? So the old maps have represented provinces which were unexplored ten years ago, but which for beauty, fertility, and healthiness will soon be recognised as in many respects superior to the Himalayas, which afford few level spaces. A single statement of facts, vouched for by officers of the Public Works and Survey departments on the spot, will show the character of the country. The truth is this, this line falls on broad plateaus richly cultivated, meets much fewer obstacles than the present East Indian Railway, and occupies the highest and healthiest water-shed line in Bengal. From the right bank of the Damooder opposite the Raneegunge station a water-shed line extends through Maubhoom for 120 miles to Chota Nagpore. A local road is necessary here to open out Pachete Maubhoom and Chota Nagpore, and a pretty good road is being made. From Chota Nagpore, 40 miles to Lohurdugga, the water-shed line is still unbroken, and forms a plateau of some 2,000 feet above the sea covered with cultivation. So inviting is the line for a road that the bridging and earth work would not cost Rs. 15,000 a mile. Between the tributaries of the Soane and Mahanuddy the road would follow the water-shed line for 100 miles to Sirgoojah, a place which produces chiefly cotton, but whose stick lac and oil seeds are taken all the way to Mirzapore to find a market, though the place is only 300 miles from Calcutta. This fine country, hitherto neglected for want of roads, must yet tempt the tea and coffee planters. Around it lie Odeypore, Yashpore, and Raeghur, which export cotton, lac, sesame, and mustard seed. We pass on for 100 miles to Sohajpore in the Jubbulpore district, so accessible by country roads as to export largely to Jubbulpore and Nagpore. Hence to Jubbulpore the district is well known for its richness in iron-ore.

It is considered by the best local engineers thus possible to unite the two railways in a line as nearly as possible as the crow flies by a road 440 miles in length which crosses no river of any magnitude except the Damooder at a point where a bridge will be easy, and which presents so few engineering difficulties that an outlay of Rs. 3,000 per mile would suffice for an imperial metalled road. But what of trade? I have shown that the country along the line is a virgin land and may be a paradise for planters and sheep farmers, who will unite with tea and coffee the growth or purchase of cotton, grain, and lac. These provinces, too, have now got good government, some being under the Chief Commissioner of these provinces, and others under the zealous local Commissioners who are responsible to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Roads of a kind are being made by the different local officers, and all that I plead for at present is that they be put under Mr. Temple's supervision with a view not only to the great future that is undoubtedly before these provinces [illegible] to a future line of railway and [illegible] communication that is possible [illegible] your city and Calcutta. Even our Asian brethren have now learnt that time is money in India.

Era my next letter Christmas will have come and gone. Christmas Day! What thoughts of home scenes and school boy associations does not the festival remind one of—the homeliest, if not the holiest, certainly the most welcome day of the whole year, a day that ever brings sunshine to the heart. But how different does Christmas in India appear to us to Christmas at Home. Here it is difficult to imagine the day has really come. The sun shines over us, as it used to do in summer days now far away. No sigh of winter is any where visible, outside there is no howling wind, no snow on the ground. Who before the social hearth will converse with his neighbour of the "glorious skating" of the morning? If, for the look of the thing, many should—as doubtless many will—as I shall—have a yule log, is it likely we shall close round it, as we have done in the old country, and relate to one another the joys and sorrows of the byegone year, economising as we sit round it the precious moments of pleasure during the waning hours of the evening, while the outside world is forgotten in our feeling of Home? Who with any sensibility would not at such a season, in the words of the old song, desire—

To dry the mourner's tear,
And to the pallid lip recall
The smiles of happier years,
That hearts that had been long estranged,
And friends who had grown cold,
Might meet again, like parted streams,
And mingle as of old.

I hope then, Sir, you will believe me sincere in wishing you the compliments of the season, and a merry, merry Christmas, and may the new year be a fortunate one to the time-honoured old *Bombay Gazette*.

Of news I have literally nothing to mention: this year Christmas will pass over very quietly, unless indeed the races at Kamptee give us some excitement, and the bachelors get up a ball.

Mr. Temple who is out in the Saugor district is expected to return and spend Christmas at the Residency.

There is a giant here, a native upwards of eight feet high, who is exhibiting himself to crowded houses at two pice admittance each person. He is not a giant as regards his lower extremities, as his legs are like broom-sticks, and he stoops. Indeed I have seen more wonderful giants at fairs at home.

Our great *millionaire* Rao Bunsee Lall Bahadoor has returned to Kamptee, after a long visit to his home in Rajpootana; he was a poor man before the mutinies, but he was a gomasta with General Whitelock's force, and returned a rich man.

FOREST RANGER.

BOMBAY.

THE Abridged Edition of the Bombay Calendar and Directory will be ready for publication to-morrow at noon.

THE High Court will be closed on its Appellate Side from the 24th instant to the 7th proximo, inclusive. The Registrar's Office will be open for emergent business each day, except Sunday, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WE perceive by an advertisement in to-day's paper that the Company for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of an International Exhibition in Bombay invite applications for shares from the public.

VAGRANCY.—Our Magistrates seem determined to put down the begging nuisance in the streets at present. Yesterday a dirty specimen of the howling fakeer was sent to the House of Correction for seven days to learn (probably for the first time in his life) the pleasures of labour.

BURGLARY.—A burglary was committed on Wednesday in the Marwaree Bazaar to the extent of Rs. 4,700, in gold and notes. An entrance was effected by cutting a hole in a wall separating the house from the next, when the robbery was committed. Two men are in custody on suspicion.

THE LOST NOTES.—The Parsee who was charged with having in his possession three currency notes of Rs. 1000 each, the property of Mr. Lund, was yesterday brought up, but a material witness from the Bank not being present, the case was adjourned. Dr. Dallas appeared for the defence.

THE LATEST ELOPEMENT.—Jeejeebhoy Dorabjee, who was accused on Wednesday before H. E. Leeke, Esq., of having bolted with another man's wife, had yesterday a warrant started after him. The husband stated that his wife had carried off with her not only his son but about the value of Rs. 1,500 in jewellery.

A WARRANT was issued by His Worship at the Mazagon Police Office for the apprehension of one Tookaram, for obtaining money by false pretences, in having induced one Cassee, woman, to give him Rs. 15, saying he was authorised by one Nandkisson Hurkisson, who was the protector of the dupe, to draw the same, which that person denied.

THERE was a very full attendance of visitors at the Band Stand yesterday evening, and the Band of His Excellency the Governor performed a well selected programme in first rate style. Mr. Williamson, the Band Master, has certainly done much towards improving his corps of musicians and is deserving of the thanks of the very numerous audience he caters for so successfully.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Yesterday a young Parsee woman appeared before the second Magistrate and complained that her husband had severely beaten her, she showed her legs and arms which were covered with wales, evidently produced by a rattan applied by no weak hand, in some places the skin was actually abraised by the severity of the cuts. The name of this delectable husband is Nusserwanjee Rastomjee, His Worship of course granted a summons.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We understand that upwards of 300 tickets were disposed of up to yesterday for Signor Emilio Usiglio's benefit, and as it is evident that there will be a very large and fashionable audience on Saturday at the Theatre, it is to be hoped that the carriage arrangements for the setting down and taking up of the company will be somewhat better than hitherto. A number of complaints have been preferred on this head, and we therefore trust that precautions will be taken to obviate this for the future.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued from the Public Works Department, that under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, the maximum concessions that will be made to Companies undertaking, with the approval of Government, new lines of Railway in India, are as follows:—£100 per mile for 20 years, and an additional £100 a year for the same period in respect of every £10,000 expended on large Bridges, or other works of an exceptionally costly description.

CHARLES CULVERHOUSE was summoned at the Mazagon Police Office yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Constable Wakefield, for keeping the Hamburg Tavern, of which he is licensed at Goudavie, open after 11 o'clock, in contravention to the rules of his license. Several witnesses for the defence swearing to the fact of the tavern being closed at the usual hour, and the proprietor stating to the same effect, and that the prosecutor brought this false charge against him out of malice and to do him injury, His Worship dismissed the charge saying there was no case made out.

REFUSAL TO SUPPORT A WIFE.—Dinshaw Cowasjee was brought up on summons for the above neglect. He had tied up his head and gammoned sick, and wished the case postponed on account of his having been unable to get his witnesses. Mr. Leeke, before whom the case was brought said nay to that, the case had been hanging over from October and any amount of witnesses could been have collected in that time. He was ordered to support his wife. She said she was willing to go and live with him if he would come and live with his mother with whom she had been staying, but she would not go to her former dwelling, as there were two brothers of her husband's living there who had been, in the habit of illusing her, and had been a continual source of annoyance. His Worship said he could make no order about the dwelling unless she made a complaint of illusage when, he warned the defendant, he would impress the occasion deeply upon his mind.

THE LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.—We announced yesterday the arrival of the Lancashire Bell-Ringers. It will be perceived by an advertisement in another column that these celebrated Campanalogians have entered into an arrangement with M. Lionarons, a violinist of rare acquirements, to give a series of entertainments in Bombay. These renowned performers have made a most successful professional tour in Australia, Bengal, Ceylon, Madras and other parts of the Eastern world, and if they are only capable of doing one half of what the public press in those parts have given them credit for, they cannot fail in attracting very large audiences in this city. Their entertainment unlike most other of a professional kind requires little or no preparation, they can perform any where at a short notice, which renders their services peculiarly adapted for private performances, and we understand that they are open to any such private engagements in addition to their public performances.

H. M.'s S. *Coromandel*, Lieut. Carew, I. N., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Kurrachee. She has been employed since the beginning of last month in the transport of troops between Kurrachee and Aden. On the 7th ultimo she left the former port with two companies of the 109th Regiment and arrived at Aden on the 13th, where she took on board two companies of the 95th Regiment leaving there on the 17th on her return to Kurrachee which port she reached on the 24th. The *Coromandel* then took on board two more companies of the 109th Regiment and left on her second trip on the 29th and arrived safe in Aden on the 5th instant, she then embarked two other companies of the 95th, the remaining portion of the right wing of that regiment, and sailed for Kurrachee again on the 9th which she reached on the night of the 17th. The *Coromandel* left Kurrachee for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant, making the run along the coast in about 52 hours. She has during the time she has been engaged on these two voyages averaged about ten knots per hour. H. M.'s S. *Dalhousie* was in Aden when the *Coromandel* left, and expected to sail on the following day.

T[illegible] Coast and River Steam Navigation Co[illegible] Captain Wi[illegible] [illegible] steam. [illegible] ex- [illegible] vessel is 18 feet 5 inches, breadth of beam 24 feet 1 inch, and depth of hold 10 feet 4 inches, 374½ tons deducting space of engine room. She has two engines of 100 horse power (combined). The *Lord Clyde* is a double screw steamer and is, we believe, the first boat of this description that has visited this port. The double screw being unknown until the further "blockade runners" became so profitable: though the invention it is thought gives a considerable increase to the propelling power over the old single screw, and it is also urged that a vessel can be driven faster with a double than with a single screw. The moving power and the increased speed were of course important elements to a "blockade runner," and the principle is now being very generally adopted in steam vessels in England. The *Lord Clyde* on her trial trip averaged 14 miles an hour with her machinery all new, therefore we may put this down as being about her average speed. We understand that it is the intention of the Company to run this fine boat on the Malabar Coast, and they intend we are informed despatching her on her first trip on Saturday next. Her machinery is reported to be in first rate order notwithstanding the distance she has come on her first voyage, which enables the Company to put her to work at once. The Company are now running steamers along the Coast to the north as far as Mandvee and to the south to Goa and Cochin.

THE weekly mortuary return still shows an increase in the number of deaths, being 483 against 474 of the previous week. Fever is still the epidemic, there having been 262 deaths during the week, in cholera cases there is an increase again of 25 during the same period. In other diseases, with the exception of those denominated alimentary, which have increased from 28 in the previous week to 47 in the past, there is nothing calling for remark.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	2	Cholera	0
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	1	Fever	1
Other diseases	9	Other diseases	9
Accident	2	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Fever	1
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	4
Cholera	79	Fever	6
Measles	1	Other diseases	2
Small-pox	2	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Fever	161	Cholera	0
Other diseases	65	Small-pox	0
Accident & violence	4	Fever	6
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	4
Cholera	18	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Measles	0	Fever	0
Fever	92	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	16	Accident	0
Accident	0	Unknown Causes	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean
Cholera	103	45	Sexual system and child bearing	2	2
Small-pox	2	8	Tegumentary system	2	2
Measles	1	1	Cachexy	25	19
Fever	262	157	Leprosy	2	1
Nervous system	16	13	Dropsy	2	2
Vascular system	1	1	Accident	6	3
Respiratory system	10	21	Other and unknown	2	1
Alimentary system	47	33			
Urinary system	0	0			

WHEN, on the departure from India of Mr. Knight, the Rev. Mr. Gell, a Chaplain on the Bombay establishment, assumed editorial charge of the *Times of India*, the Bombay Government referred the question as to whether the arrangement could be permitted to stand, to the Secretary of State for India. We learn from a private letter by the mail of the 18th, that Sir Charles Wood is "of opinion" that no officer of Government should edit a newspaper without the express sanction of his Government; and that the Bombay Government was competent to deal with the case in question either way, under the authority conveyed by the late Court of Director's despatch No. 25 of 11th May 1853.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE POLICE.—We learn, with regret, that Lieut. Griffith has been ordered to resume his duties at the Cutcherry, for he would have been a great acquisition to the city as Superintendent of Police. The force is to be reduced immediately to 250 men, a number wholly insufficient to do the work required.—*Our Paper*.

THE JAIL.—Mr. Middleton has, we learn, refused to take charge of the Suddur Jail, which will in consequence fall under the care of the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, who, unhappy man, seems to be the fag of the Collectorate, and made to undertake every duty which is not worth the while of any one else to perform. If Mr. Plunkett is to have the Jail under his charge, let him in all fairness be paid for the extra-labour, which must necessarily devolve upon him.—*Id.*

THE SIND RAILWAY.—Cotton is rising, rising frightfully fast, and it remains to be seen how long the native merchants of Kurrachee will continue to hold out against the Sind Railway Company. We feel certain that, whatever they may say, they will not dare to have their goods brought round by Khetty when there is a chance of prices falling. We have had long conversations with many of them, and are confirmed in our opinion that the practice here should be what it is at Bombay; the Company should load and unload their trucks themselves, making but one charge for this extra work and for conveyance. The altered rates will scarcely be perceptible when reduced to maunds in the published scale.—*Id.*

DEPARTURES.—The Commissioner left Kurrachee yesterday morning, under the salute due to his rank, on his annual tour of inspection; he was attended by Messrs. Melville and Moore, Major Bruce, Captain Tyrwhitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Middleton also left Kurrachee with the Commissioner. Majors Macdonald and Pirie, and Mr. F. Gibbons, leave for Bombay in the *Coromandel*.—*Id.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION WORKS.

A SHORT while back we had the sorry task of recording the death of a labourer on the works going on at Malabar Hill, on account of the Bombay Reclamation Company: we have now again to chronicle another accident on the same works, but attended with far greater injury and loss to life. Yesterday morning while the men were engaged in loading some waggons in the outer gullet or cutting next to Malabar Hill, an immense boulder, fully eight feet square and weighing between 15 and 20 tons, came down, with the weight of an avalanche, an incline of upwards of one hundred and fifty feet, and in its train carrying a large quantity of earth and the staging which had been erected to face the slopes, and prevent the fall of any loose earth, and rolled on to where the waggons were being loaded, falling on two of the men, and burying two others beneath the mass of earth consequent on its fall; other small boulders flying on to those about and wounding thirteen of them seriously. On assistance being rendered and the stone lifted, these two men were extricated. One was found to be frightfully mangled, his head and chest being completely smashed: the other less so, his head and shoulders being uncovered: both presented a frightful spectacle. The other two were found buried in the earth; one was partly exposed the other completely hidden, and was not got at till a great deal of earth had been removed. It appears that the persons in charge were not aware of the rock being such a size as it was, as a portion of the face was only visible, and that the cause of the acceleration of its fall was through the back part of the earth being moist, and therefore having no hold. The European overseer in charge of the gang at work, had just walked away on one side, when he heard a clap, as of thunder, and on looking round found that the mass had given away, and before he could give warning, it was upon the poor unfortunates. An inquest was being held on the bodies at the works, by R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner, yesterday evening, and from which we shall be able to lay before our readers further particulars.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held at the Morgue, Camateepoora, before H. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on the body of Dewkee, woman, yesterday morning. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the deceased left home on the morning of Monday last, for the purpose of washing her clothes, and proceeded to the Baboola Tank to do so, and must have fallen into the water. The body was seen floating on the afternoon of Tuesday, which proved to have been that of deceased.

The Jury's verdict was: "Found drowned in the Baboola Tank, supposed to have been bathing."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—22nd December.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE ESQ.)

A BRAW HIGHLANDER.—Alexander McDonald was charged with assaulting Robert Allison. The complainant stated that he and the defendant were both inmates of the Sailor's Home. On Tuesday the 20th inst. complainant, having finished a job of whitewashing at the Home, and finding it a dry job went to a "toddy shop" in the neighbourhood for the purpose of "squenching his drouth;" he then met some others amongst whom was the prisoner who, if he had been drinking toddy must have taken it highly fermented. Complainant entered into conversation with a man who he called a "European Mulatto." They spoke of the West Indies, where complainant had been, and in one of the islands of which the "European Mulatto" was born, the coloured friend enquired where complainant had first seen the light? The reply was Glasgow, coloured friend expressed astonishment as, from the purity of the language spoken by complainant he (coloured friend) should have thought Liverpool would have claimed the honor, upon this the prisoner shoved in his oar unasked, saying to complainant,—"yere a sanguinary leer yere nae Scootsman, yere, naething but a (adjective) laelander, I'm a hielander, an' all laelanders are condemned bastards and (adjective) fules." This roused the blood or toddy in the Glasgowman and burning to avenge the insult he arose, but before he could get near enough he received "one two" which sent him back again over the form and, as complainant said "a'most broke his back." He however, nothing daunted, rushed again to the fray, and this time, finding a firmer footing proved that the highlander had no chance with the lowlander in a fair stand up fight, from the number of visitations upon his block the "hielander" appeared to be of this opinion and suddenly stooping he elevated the boots of his antagonist in the air, the natural consequence of which was to precipitate the foe amongst a number of bottles one of which he seized, and with it tried to take an impression of complainant's countenance, and in his eagerness broke the bottle across his nose, and not being satisfied with that took a broken portion and jammed it between the eyes. They were parted and turned out of the shop, when it was discovered that complainant was bleeding to such an extent from the wounds inflicted by the bottle, that the constable, who had been attracted by the noise, thought it expedient to take him to the Hospital, where the cuts were sewn up, and the man detained. A certificate was put in stating that the wounds had been considered dangerous. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but pleaded intoxication. This however His Worship said was an aggravation to the offence, in[illegible] [illegible]ng in itself a crime. The prisoner had only [illegible] days out of Hospital, and was sentenced [illegible] labour.

M[illegible]LICE OFFICE.—21st December

([illegible]EFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE TALE OF A DOG.—Dorabjee Framjee, Bussing Sunker, Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee, and Sonoo were respectively placed at the bar, at the instance of one Henry De Laprire Murphy, charged with assaulting him, and keeping a ferocious dog without a muzzle and unchained to the danger of the public.

Mr. Carter conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Leathes defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor stated.—I live on the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. On the morning of Friday, the 9th instant, about 8 o'clock, I was coming home from my work, sitting in my palkee, reading my newspaper, when a very ferocious dog came out from the compound of the defendant No. 1 and attacked me I remained passive for a short time. The dog followed me along the road. The dog came to the palkee and put his nose into it. I jumped out of my palkee, and stood at bay. The dog turned and I followed him into his master's compound, I called out to the people there for the "Sett." Defendant No 1 came downstairs. He commenced to abuse me for having dared to enter his compound. He spoke in English. He told me that he would kick me out of his compound. The answer made was "you dare to address a gentleman in that manner." I told him that I would leave his compound without being kicked out. I said "before I do so, I give you verbal notice that if your dog again attacks me on the public road, I shall be compelled to shoot him." By this time a large crowd assembled there. He called his servants round him. He gave a signal to some of them, now present. Defendant No. 2 got hold of me by the leg and he threw me on the ground. Defendants Nos. 3 and 4 struck me while I was down with their fists. I had a riding whip in my hand, and I defended myself as well as I could. The hamalls (palkee bearers) came to my assistance and pushed the fellows from me. I sent for a constable. A havildar came there. and refused to take the people in charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leathes.—I was in my palkee when the dog attacked me. I had no stones in my palkee. When the dog first attacked me I struck him. I got out of my palkee to beat the dog and to kill him if I could. When defendant No. 1 came, he addressed me first. Defendant No. 2 threw me down. I was much injured. My body was bruised, and I was ill for several days afterwards.

Appa Ragoo sworn.—I am a peon in the *Bombay Gazette* office. On Friday, the 9th instant, about 8 o'clock, I was on the Gunpowder Road, at Mazagon, delivering my papers. I saw the plaintiff there. He was in a palkee. I saw a dog following the palkee. The plaintiff got out of the palkee. Plaintiff picked up a stone and followed the dog, which went into a stable. Two servants of defendant No. 1 came there, and told plaintiff to go out of the garden. Plaintiff went to the compound gate. Defendant No. 1 came downstairs. He talked with plaintiff in English, which I did not understand. He said to his servants "turn this man out." Defendant No. 2 pushed the plaintiff off. Two men seized plaintiff by his legs and threw him down. Defendant No. 4 was one of them. Plaintiff told me to stop. I went to deliver my papers and returned. I saw some palkeewallas there. They were standing outside the gate. A sepoy came there. I went away after the assault was over.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leathes.—When I first saw the dog it was following the palkee and barking. It was close to the palkee. The mouth of the dog was close to the palkee door. I saw plaintiff throw a stone at the dog. The ghorawalla said to plaintiff "if you come into the garden we consider you come to strike us."

Two or three other witnesses were next examined, after which His Worship adjourned the case till today (Friday).

22nd December 1864.

THEFT.—Narayen Ramjee and Janoo Tanajee were charged with stealing nine pieces of cloth, and one skein of yarn; and Moorary Sumbajee with having in his possession three pieces of cloth and one skein of yarn, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, the above goods being the property of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

His Worship convicted the prisoners of the charge preferred against them, and sentenced the first two prisoners to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Common Jail, and the other to receive six stripes [illegible] posterior.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in their new room, on the basement storey of the Town Hall, on the 17th ultimo, at half-past 4 P. M. There were present Thomas Black, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair; J. Burgess, Esq., F. E. I. S.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL. D.; J. Firth, Esq.; J. Scorgie, Esq., F. C. S.; the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M. A.—Members; and the Secretary.

Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.; Surgeon Major S. M. Pelly, F.R.C.S.; Surgeon Major T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.; and F. King, Esq.: were elected members under Rule XXII. of the Society.

Premchund Roychund, Esq.; F. H. Souter, Esq.; Captain Van Heythuysen; Captain A. Phillips, and Lieut. W. T. Crockett were proposed members for election at the next meeting of the Society.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held on the 15th instant, when there were present the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, C.S., F.R.G.S., President, in the Chair; T. Black, Esq., Vice President; J. E. C. Fryce, Esq.; the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D.; M. Kane, Esq., M.D.; Surgeon Major S. M. Pelly, F.R.C.S.; Commander G. T. Robinson—Members; and D. J. Kennelly Esq., Corresponding F. R. G. S., Secretary.

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Elections.

Meerza Ali Jan, Esq.; Dr. William Niven; T. C. Hayllar, Esq.; Premchund Roychund, Esq.; F. H. Souter, Esq.; Captain Van Heythuysen; Captain A. Phillips; Lieut. W. T. Crockett.

The following gentlemen were proposed members for election at the next meeting of the Society:—

H. Cleveland Esq.; H. Coke, Esq., M.A.; C. Leggett, Esq.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; A. Taylor, Esq.; Captain J. A. Fuller, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. A. M. Murray, R.A.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

His Excellency Rear Admiral G. St. Vincent King, C.B., was, on the motion of the Hon'ble the President, unanimously enrolled a member of the Society.

The Secretary then read the following paper contributed by Government:—

REPORT ON DHUR YAROO IN THE SHIKARPOOR COLLECTORATE. BY ASSISTANT SURGEON J. LALOR B.A.

The plateau of "Dhur Yaroo" is situated amid the great Halla range of mountains in 27° 30' North Latitude, 67° 17' East Longitude, and about seventy miles West of Larkhana in the Shikarpoor Collectorate. To the foot of the hills and low outlying ridges there is a good made road, and at Hummul, on the Western Trunk road marked out by General Jacob, a bungalow, conveniently enough placed, to be used on the journey.

The country here is about seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the route from this to Tridak, or the point of convergence of three great spurs of hills, is for the greater part circuitous and difficult. First to Peer Godra (where there is always water), about eight miles across a rich plain of reddish brown loam eagerly cultivated in wet seasons: Second, over low hills of sandstone and conglomerate pebbles to Onghar. The distance is nearly the same as last stage, and water only to be found after rain.

Thence to Tridak, about twelve miles, the road lies mainly through the beds of mountain torrents and over some low ridges, which may be said to constitute the first range, and are composed chiefly of loose grained red sandstone intermixed with pieces of grey nummulitic limestone. This portion of the journey is difficult, but the road is capable of some improvement, and is even now passable for horses and lightly laden camels. At the halting place there is always water in the hot season.

Hill-camels and ponies can go between Tridak and Dhur Yaroo—a distance of twelve miles. For three miles the ascent is steep to the top of Peheroo—a well defined range running nearly North and South, sloping Eastward towards the plains with a bold scarp Westward. Here the cool breezes begin and it is doubtful if the hot winds ever reach so far a height about 1,000 feet.

From this there is again a sharp descent of one thousand or twelve hundred feet into the Kertch Valley, which is about four miles across, and studded with heaps of loose shingle, or masses of low hills composed of yellowish grey clay capped with sandstone. These lead up to the foot of the third range, on the top of which is the table land of Dhur Yaroo.

This is called the Kerothur range, strikes North and South, dipping East with a gradual incline West towards the plateau. The incline is however interrupted in one or two places by irregular spurs.

Thus Dhur Yaroo is situated on the top of the Keerthur, and again subtends the Keerthur or Kara Tukkur—here the great natural Western boundary of Sind and Beloochistan. A glance at the accompanying sketch, copied from one of Captain Macdonald's of the Revenue Survey, will show the position at once.

BOUNDARY.—There is a considerable discrepancy between the Political and Geographical boundaries at this place. In the former the Keerthur is abandoned for four or five miles at a point South called the Kutta-jo-Khubbur (Dog's Tomb), and an irregular spur, running Eastward and joining the regular range at Ved, adopted; thus making Dhur Yaroo in Khelat territory. The latter retains the Keerthur, which is accepted by all, as a frontier line, from the point Southwards where the Hubb river takes a Westerly course up to the Kutta-jo-Khubbur, a distance of about one hundred miles, and again from Ved point to Khyree Ghurree in the Jacobabad districts. This is undoubtedly the natural and scientific boundary; as the Western dip of the range is almost perpendicular, varying from 1,000 to 1,500 feet; while the incline Eastwards and the water sheds are equally well defined and easily established.

DRAINAGE.—The ground on this slope at the back, or to the West of the plateau, is much cut up by water-courses running from West to East and draining into one deep and long ravine with a direction nearly N. E. and S. W. Here water is to be found in pools difficult of access in all ordinary seasons. A similar ravine runs through the table land itself and contains water at times. By these two, the drainage of the slope and plateau—an extent of perhaps fifteen square miles—is carried N. and E. into Sind. 1st into a spring of fresh water at a point Northwards called Gadda-jo-pochro (Donkey's tail) in the country of the Gaichas, a tribe owing allegiance to Ghybee Khan Chandia. It then in part disappears, and breaks out again about five miles further East, and two thousand feet lower down into a fine perennial river in which fish are found almost at the point where the water rushes out from the rocks. The edges of the stream are fringed with ferns and the banks covered with wild Oleander, Peepul, Tamarisk, and two varieties of Acacias. The drainage is shown by the light blue lines in the sketch.

CULTIVATION AND INHABITANTS:—There are probably upwards of one thousand acres of cultivable land at Dhur Yaroo. The soil is a yellowish red marl washed from the hills, in some places of considerable depth, and in favourable seasons will yield two crops.

The inhabitants are Chootas, a Sindee tribe of Juts, whose Chief, General Ali, lives near the Hubb river and about fifty miles from Kurrachee. How they came to settle here apart from their tribe is uncertain, but though they have given aid to the Chandias in their quarrels with the Mugzees and other [illegible] tribes, [illegible] of allegiance, [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] as obtained by repeated experiments on the boiling point of water is about six thousand feet. The hills bounding it on the East are fully three hundred feet above this level; those on the West (Keerthur) seven; while the Dog's tomb—the point of junction of the Eastern spur with the main range—is twelve hundred feet. This is the highest point in those mountains, and is visible during the cold season from most places in the Shikarpoor Collectorate.

It will be thus seen that Dhur Yaroo is well protected all round, and not so exposed to the high winds that render other elevated points in those hills so disagreeable and often unbearable.

The ranges are composed of red sand-stone intermixed, especially in the Peharoo range, with nummulitic and a smooth and friable whity-grey limestone. Fossils free and imbedded are abundant here.

A whitish shaly limestone, often considerably polished apparently from water action, enters largely into the composition of the higher ridges, particularly the Keerthur. In this range fossils are scarce. The under surfaces of all disintegrated slabs and loose pieces of rock are covered with a coating of brown hæmatite, which gives a curious reddish appearance to the pathways and sheep-tracks.

GENERAL FEATURES.—After rain the mountains become covered with grass, and, during the whole hot season, afford pasturage to large and numerous flocks of goats and dhoombas, or the fat-tailed sheep of the hills. The mutton is excellent, and the tails weigh from five to seven pounds. This fat is highly esteemed and supersedes the use of ghee among the people, but sometimes endangers the life of the animal, as wolves will take the tail and spare the sheep.

The wild animals found are—the Wolf, Hyena, black Bear, and Fox. Cheeta and Panthers are said to be seen sometimes. About the middle ranges Ibex may be met with, but they are very shy and afford only indifferent sport in the hot season at least; while in the lower hills—the gud (wild sheep) are found in small herds in much more accessible places and easily to be got at during cold weather. Among the birds may be mentioned the Goshawk and a very large variety of Vulture with a golden breast and some of the characteristics of the Eagle. Ravens migrate from here to Sind during the early part of winter. A fine variety of grey Pigeon handsomely marked with a white bar across the back of the wings, appears peculiar to this place. All through the hills there is found a species of red-legged partridge with black spots on the breast and under the wings, and a call resembling the ordinary farmyard fowl.

There is also a curious variety of Quail, the male bird resembling the partridge, and only to be distinguished by its smaller size and by yellow instead of red legs and bill. The female is very different, of a darker brown colour, and with small silvery grey spots on the back. But few reptiles are met—a very unsightly, shiningly black Iguana, the small yellow Scorpion, and many kinds of snakes. The only venomous one killed or seen was the well known "Loondi" of Sind.

Among the plants peculiar to the hills, we find but few deserving notice, and the same may be said of the shrubs and trees. The *Celtis Seratina* (Rohree) is a fine tree, the expanding branches and dense foliage of which afford good shelter. It grows only in the deep ravine which runs through the plateau. Is said to have been introduced by a Fakeer, and is not to be met with elsewhere in these ranges.

The common Fig (*Ficus Carica*) grows wild and yields a small and eatable fruit. Acacias (*Arabica and Speciosa*) "Babul and Kendi" grow abundantly in the Kertch Valley, but are very stunted and only fit for firewood. The white stemmed or Cabul Acacia may be also seen higher up.

Salvadora Indica and Persica—the former to be found in the middle ranges, produces an edible berry (Peloo), about the size of a red currant, and not unpleasant to the taste. The wood is hard, resists the attack of white ants, and is much prized. The latter (Kusser) is only to be met with in the very lowest hills and near torrent beds. The berry is highly aromatic and disagreeable, and the outer part or bark of the roots raises blisters. It is supposed to be the mustard tree of Scripture. There is another undetermined variety of *Salvadora* (Wanaoo) which grows in the very highest and most inaccessible places. The greenish red berry is acrid, and the leaves and red-leaf stalks contain follicles of essential oil which yield a heavy aromatic smell on pressure. It gives out in burning a powerfully offensive and sickening odour, and should be carefully avoided as firewood. The wild almond, Badam-jo-futah (*Terminalia Catappa*) never attains a serviceable size—fruit small and useless, the young stems make handsome walking sticks and resemble the Hazel wood. "Khow" (*Olea Cuspidata*) grows extensively through the hills. Its dark coloured and finely grained heartwood is much esteemed for turning purposes. "Loheroo" or Ironwood (*Tecoma Undulata*) is the hardest wood known. This tree may be considered a fair mark of altitude and will be hardly ever found growing at any point below two, or above four thousand feet. It bears abundant and handsome orange flowers. A wild variety of "Phalsa" (*Grewia Asiatica*) and the small "Lesoree" (*Cordia Myxa*) afford eatable berries, as do likewise the *Capparis Aphylla* and *Galeata* (Kurreel and Kulvery). The former is to be met with below; the latter all over the mountains. A stunted and shrubby variety of the Indian Coral tree "Mandar" (*Erythrina Indica*) grows in the ravines.

The flowers of the mountain "Kip" (*Periploca Aphylla*) are eaten, but unlike the variety found in the plains of Sind, it is not used as a fibrous plant.

Of the herbs, there are few in use, though the species are numerous. Spear Mint—Catmint (Duthro) a variety of sweet Marjoram—and on the top of the Kutta-jo-Khubbur, a kind of lavender. The Convolvulus of kinds—*Argemone* &c. are all to be met.

But the great plant of the country is the "Peesh" (*Chamærops Ritchiana*) a kind of under-sized fan palm. Its uses constitute quite a feature of the nomadic life of the hill tribes. From the leaves are made mats for bedding, for the walls and roofs of houses, sandals, ropes, pipes, and drinking cups. The fruit and young stem are eaten, the former is fleshy and tasteless, but the latter is much esteemed and has something of the flavour of raw chestnuts. From the decayed parenchymatous tissue an excellent tinder is procured. Besides the above there are two other plants producing edible berries "Mukkoo" (*Solanum Decendentatum*) and "Punneer" and undetermined variety of Physalis. The fruit is known in Sind under the general name of "Peroo": these with the common yellow wood Sooree "Ambotee" (*Oxalis Corniculata*) to be found in the ravines, are all that merit notice.

CLIMATE.—Having thus given a brief outline of the leading topographical and natural features, it will now be more readily seen how, and to what extent, they effect or modify the chief elements of climate.

SOLAR RADIATION.—All atmospheric heat as ordinarily understood is generated by solar radiation, and as the distance here from the tropics is only a few degrees, the rays of the sun are nearly vertical, and there being no vegetation calculated to arrest or aid in producing evaporation or clouds, they act generally through a perfectly clear atmosphere, with considerable power and a glare very overpowering. But the great height of the situation and the lightness and elasticity of the atmosphere, which diminish the capacity of the air for heat, is such that the slightest shade insures comparative coolness. Some idea of the extent of diminution in the capacity of air for heat according to altitude, may be formed from the statement of *Saussure* that "Temperature decreases one degree in every hundred yards of ascent."

Again, the earth radiates heat, and as all the conditions—high position and a clear sky—are favourable, the action is powerful, and consequently the nights and early mornings are always thoroughly enjoyable. The greatest height shown by the Thermometer in experiments on solar radiation was 148°: while at Larkhana at the same time and under similar circumstances, namely, with the bulb wrapped in a dark coloured cloth and the instrument placed horizontally on the ground in an exposed position, 170° was shown: This is opposed to the theory that "the Calorific effects of the sun increases as we ascend," or it may be that the Thermometer is only a measure of the accumulated free heat.

MOISTURE.—The experiments on moisture showed very favourably in April and the early part of May. The mean depression of the wet bulb thermometer varied between 2° and 9°, but towards the end of May and in the month of June, it increased to 12° and 23°. In August there were some showers of rain, and the atmosphere was generally moist. Mean depression only a few degrees, and during the night a good fall of dew.

WINDS.—North West winds prevailed in the early part of the season. These were always cold, but often disagreeably high and raw. The Southerly breezes in the end of May and after were very pleasant at night, but died away generally from early morning to mid-day, leaving the atmosphere oppressive for out-door exercise.

RAIN.—Heavy rain and hail fell in April and May. It generally came from the North West and West: the showers never lasted more than half an hour; were ushered in by high cold winds, and always followed by cool and delightful weather. The latter rain came from the East and North East, and was no doubt the result of the rising of the river, and spread of the water over the plains. It was always preceded by days of cloudy weather, during which the temperature was most enjoyable and out-door exercise might be taken without inconvenience.

About six inches of rain fell in all. Seven-eighths of this was in the early season. An interval of fifty-one days elapsed between the end of May and the 20th of July without any, and then, but a shower of half an hour's duration. This distribution appears unusual. As a rule the natives apprehend drought in the early part of the year, and look forward to a healthy supply of water about July. The seasons vary accordingly, but the late rains are more general and preferable, as they both temper the heat, which is then at its height, and also enable the land to be prepared and the crops sown before the people leave the hills in September, or early in October.

HEAT.—The temperature will be most readily shown by contrasting in short comparative tabular statements, the "Means" of the monthly observations made with the Thermometer at the two stations of Dhur Yaroo and Larkhana and also the mean daily variations.

Register of the mean monthly ranges of the Thermometer at Dhur Yaroo for the latter half of April and the months of May, June, July, August and early days of September 1864.

Months.	Average.				Mean daily variation.
	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	Noon.	4 P. M.	
April	60°	68°	68°	67°	6°30'
May	63	70	71	66	4 25
June	71	79	80	80	12 20
July	75	79	81	81	9 35
August	68	77	81	77	10 23
September...	65	77	77	74	13 44

Register of Thermometer for the same periods at Larkhana.

Months.	Average.				Mean daily variation.
	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	Noon.	4 P. M.	
April	75°	78°	85°	94°	19°00'
May	83	87	91	98	14 75
June	85	88	94	102	[illegible]
July	88	96	98	100	[illegible]
August	84	95	97	99	[illegible]
September...	85	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] never excessive. In a g[illegible] it would never be oppressive, and the variation would always be a minimum. As it is, it appears trifling compared with the other table. In September, the dews at night and consequent coolness in the early morning, make it more by 6° than at Larkhana. In June the heat from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. was considerable, hence the 12° 20'.

The minimum Thermometer sometimes marked in April as low as 41° and 43°, but in the following months the nights were very equable in temperature at least at the different intervals on which I experienced them. Some were rather cold, and there were very few during which blankets could be conveniently dispensed with.

Having thus given the chief natural and climatic features of Dhur Yaroo and its immediate neighbourhood, I would, before concluding, venture a few remarks on its utility as a place of resort for Europeans in N. Sind during the hot season.

The word Sanatarium cannot with justice be used in connection with the place, as the exertion required to reach it involves a considerable amount of constitutional vigour, and the change would be too sudden and the atmosphere too light and stimulating for a sick or weekly person. Such a one would find it raw and disagreeably cold in April and early May, as he had not been in the necessary training. Again in June, July, and early August, the hot winds during the journey and first part of the ascent, would render the attempt eminently hazardous for a sick man.

In September it might be suitable, and probably in October, but as the inhabitants leave in the early part of this latter month at latest, it is to be inferred that it must be very cold, and the cold of a biting and disagreeable nature, as the people are hardy and enduring.

But putting aside the question of a Sanatarium, which can be had in the highest degree at Kurrachee, Dhur Yaroo ought to be with many officers in Upper Sind a place of great importance to which they can retire from the intense heat of the plains, and for a time carry on their official work, instead of imperilling their health, sometimes to a hopeless extent, and generally to a degree that obliges them to relinquish their charges much sooner than they desire or are prepared for.

The house or shed built by the Commissioner in Sind is very comfortable, and, considering the limited European population of Upper Sind, sufficiently large for the accommodation of visitors.

Water is generally scarce, but is, I think, to be had every season and in sufficient quantity under all ordinary demands. The fine new tank or rather the band thrown across a wide and deep natural hollow, will, if it stands, amply provide for the wants of all, unless the season should be unduly unpropitious and rainless.

The tables show the register of the Thermometer as kept in the Commissioner's Camp at Dhur Yaroo inside the Bungalow. The Minima whenever given were taken outside, the Thermometer hanging on the wall. The 6 A. M. registration for July and August was generally made in the same way.

At Larkhana the register was kept at the Dispensary, a good building with a verandah. The instrument was exposed to any breeze that blew from S. or S. E., but protected from the hot winds.

At the conclusion of this Paper Dr. Pelly stated that "the Salvadora Persica or Pelor tree is the one from which wood is chiefly, if not entirely, obtained, for making the lacquered boxes known as Hydrabad or Sind work. The Pelor tree is also a favourite food of camels. Water in the neighbourhood of the place described by Dr. Lalor is at first sight altogether wanting, but, as in the beds of nullahs in Cutchee, and other places on the frontier of Sind, is almost always procurable by scratching a hole to the depth of a very few feet in the lower levels of the many ravines which intersect the whole of that part of the country. There are also here and there mineral springs, I believe met with."

The Hon'ble the President, Dr. Birdwood, and several of the members present having offered some observations on the subject of the Paper, the warmest thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for this interesting communication, and to the donors for their valuable presents to the Library. The meeting then adjourned to Thursday the 19th January 1865.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 15th December 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

Queen vs. Raota and two others.

MURDER.—Raota Sungapa and two others were arraigned before Mr. Sandwith, Session Judge of Sholapore, for having on or about the 2nd November last, at or near Hunchelee, Talooka Hipoorga, District Sholapore, murdered one Hallapa Mullapa. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

It appears from the deposition of Hunmee, the kept mistress of No. 2, that eight days before the death of Hallapa, Peeria had gone with Dumia to a *Jathra* at Hipurga, and that the former had borrowed from Hallapa Rs. 5 to buy an angraka (coat). The woman also deposes, that on the night in question, Raota and Dumia came to Peeria's house, and talked with him; after which all three went out. A little before day, Peeria returned, and told her that he, with Raota and Dumia, had killed Hallapa. Shortly after, Peeria (she says) went out to bathe at a well, and, when he returned, she noticed that he had washed his drawers, which he hung up to dry in the house. Hunmee had no quarrel with any of the accused, and is well acquainted with them. The houses of the three accused are close to Hallapa's, and it was commonly known in the village that the unfortunate deceased had money. The following morning early, Saloo was overtaken by Raota, the accused No. 1, on the road from Hunchehal to Huncehal, and deposes that the prisoner No. 1 was running along in a frightened manner, and said that his neighbour Hallapa was dead, and therefore he could not stay in the village. Sidappa also deposes to having seen Raota at 7 A. M. the same morning in the field, when Raota used the remarkable words "Hallapa has died, and it will come upon me." These two depositions are evidence of the perturbed state of Raota's mind. The police patel and naik, together with the members of the inquest, depose to the state of the corpse, that it was found lying at the door of the house of the deceased, and that the right side of the head was all smashed, as if with a heavy weight; and that the stone (before the court) was lying close by, also stained with blood. The deceased was about seventy-four years of age, and was a quiet, respectable man. The pair of drawers were found hanging in the house of the accused No. 2, and appear to have been washed, there being still the remains of the stains. The *dhotee*, stained with blood, was found in the house of No. 1. Nothing was stolen from the house; and it appears doubtful, from the prisoners' statements before the committing magistrate, whether their intention was to kill, or merely to rob. Raota (No. 1) says that Peeria (No. 2) said to him, that they should "kill" Hallapa and take his money. The other two Peeria and Dumia say they went to rob. It is evident the prisoners had been in consultation, and that they went to work with caution and deliberation. They all say that Dumia went upon the roof of the house, while the other two stayed below. These last accuse one another of the deed; and it is evident, that they must, one or both, have completed the murder. Their clothes were stained with blood, of which they can give no satisfactory explanation; and they were quite close to the sleeping man. The position of the deceased, and the weight of the stone (about 35 lbs.), show that his death must have been instantaneous. There were bloody finger marks on the wall, as if the murderers had staggered against the wall, or else, wiped their fingers there. Why the prisoners fled without robbing the house is not explained; they may have been alarmed by the approach of some one, or been panic-stricken at what they had done. The three men went admittedly to Hallapa's for an unlawful purpose. Hallapa was foully murdered, and there is no doubt this was deliberately perpetrated by Raota and Peeria, Nos. 1 and 2;—the last of whom had moreover an object for the deed, namely, the small debt of rupees five, which he owed to Hallapa. The third prisoner Dumia was (from their statements) on the house top, and it may be doubtful whether he was aware of the murderous intentions of the other two. But, he was actively engaged in furthering the burglarious plan against Hallapa, and was present while he was murdered, and afterwards gave no intimation of the deed. Judging from these circumstances, and from the facts generally, I think, therefore, that Dumia (No. 3) is guilty of the blood of Hallapa, though somewhat to a less extent than Raota and Peeria.

The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds that Raota Sungapa is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that Raota murdered Hallapa, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Penal Code; and the Court directs that (subject to the confirmation by the High Court at Bombay) the said Raota be hanged by the neck until he is dead. The other two prisoners were similarly sentenced to be hanged.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court declining to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the prisoners, sentences them severally to transportation for life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE RIGHT, BY JOVE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I owe Mr. Garrett an apology. On calling over to the Post Office to-day I found, as stated, a box marked "Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae, Australia and New Zealand," with the addition of "Letter box for the receipt of letters, newspapers, &c. &c." As I said before I was obliged to resort to the assistance of my spectacles to read through the advertisements on the letter boxes; and there being no lamp over the box for the Eastern Seas it must have escaped my investigation.

But all this matter is foreign to the object I had in view in attracting the attention of the Postal authorities. May I ask Mr. Garrett, why the simple inscription "China, Europe, or Kurrachee" is not preferable to the long rigmarole on the boxes? Why draw a line and add underneath its designation "line," or why tell us that a box is a box? Give us rather in letters, of orthodox size, the destination for which letters dropped into the box are intended.

Let the clerks inside know all about the smaller ports, suffice it for the outsiders to know that packets for the Celestial Empire must be dropped into the "China" box.

FACQUI.

THE VERNACULARS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"As a matter of fact, there are comparatively few Europeans, unconnected with the Government of India, who know more of the vernaculars than they find, with other aids, enough to get a modicum of unwilling work out of their servants or their labourers," says the *Englishman*. Whatever may be the able editor's opinion on the subject, I can assure him, so far as Bombay is concerned, that Europeans who understand the vernaculars very imperfectly are by far more respected and better served by natives than are those who are up to the dodges and subterfuges of the Western population. They are easily robbed, and that in a manner so dexterous that the native honours his employer as being a thorough English gentleman above prying into minutiæ, whilst the English gentleman is too self-conceited to doubt his own vigilance; and would not only feel annoyed but would to a certainty doubt the honesty of any one who attempted to set him to right.

All things considered, therefore, it is better that Europeans who can afford it should allow themselves to be robbed, than that they should incur the risk of not being classed amongst thorough English gentlemen, and that they thereby allow poor natives to make hay while the sun shines.

COOMBEE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—After many random shots on the subject of the improvements to which Bombay as a growing commercial city is susceptible, I avail myself of the opportunity offered by the proposed scheme of buying up the Elphinstone Reclamation work to summarise the hints thrown out at different times with the view that a gigantic work may be undertaken by capitalists collectively, so that the inner line of the harbour may once for all be converted into shipping and landing wharves.

It is under the present temper of our community perhaps not unnecessary to remark, by way of preface, that [illegible] feelings should give way to public interests, and in the fulfilment of a work of this sort our generation has it in its power to leave to future ages a memento of the enlightenment and public spirit which actuated this combined movement.

Instead of erecting moles parallel to the shore by which land room only is gained, but no encroachment is made on the sea, a succession of grinders from Mazagon to Colaba should be thrown out from the present shore into deep water so that vessels of ordinary tonnage could lay alongside to ship and land cargo.

The constructions should taper towards the sea to allow of batteries being erected at the end of each, and for the facility to trade which the wider space would give nearer home. Their length would be greater at Mazagon where the sea is shallow than at Colaba where there is deep water near the shore: thus the fire from the inner batteries would not be hindered by the outer batteries standing in their way, ships could be laid in their berths with the assistance of tugs the outer end of wharves serving for vessels in cargo, the vessels moving up towards shore as they became lighter, and mooring on the opposite side to load, creeping to the outer end as their draught increases.

Five wharves of this description, perhaps six, could be built between the points indicated, accommodating from thirty to forty vessels—a number equal to that ordinarily working in this port,—and would afford the advantage loudly demanded by our skippers of enabling vessels to clear out in one-fourth of the time at present occupied.

Sir Bartle Frere and Sir W. Mansfield are now on the spot and can see and determine for themselves the benefit to trade of transferring to Colaba all the military and those military establishments which must be retained at the presidency, and by giving over every particle of ground and every public building in the Fort and along the inner shore from Colaba to Mazagon not essential to the furtherance of commerce, with permission to reclaim in the way proposed the seaboard, thus by a bold stroke a period will be put to the work of the Reclamation Commission and remove from us for ever the reproach of not having landing ground equal to our demands.

Money of course will be wanted to buy up private property and works already in progress. Bombay can well afford it.

SALUS POPULI.

THE BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue there is a paragraph commenting upon the unpromising character of this school. I think there is some misapprehension as to the real position of this school amongst the educational establishments of Bombay, which was first created by the flattering notice which Sir Bartle Frere took of it a year ago, as Chancellor of the Bombay University. But it must be remembered, that his Excellency dwelt rather upon what the school ought to be, than what it really was. However, the mere fact of the Governor having condescended to say even so much has conferred ever since an imaginary dignity upon the school, which it is ill able to maintain. The Directors of the school thought it was a very big thing after all, and, with all magnanimity of soul, forthwith resolved that it should strive to attain the high ideal set forth by the Governor. So the school, which had hitherto been designed to give the boys some smattering of English and Book-keeping, had at once to be transformed into a hand-maid of the University, and a civilizer of the monied classes of Bombay. The means which the Directors took to effect this object were anything but adequate; and it is not a little creditable that, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the head master should have been so far successful, as, in less than a twelve-month, to have worked up the raw materials at his hand into an intelligent batch of seven or eight boys who appeared at the recent Matriculation, two or three of whom might have passed, had not the Registrar of Bombay University laid too great a stress upon the Mathematics. It is not true that no candidate from the school appeared at the last Matriculation.

It is a mistake, moreover, to suppose that the school is an exclusive aristocratic foundation, supported by all the rich men of Bombay. There are, in all, only about a hundred and twenty boys distributed among five classes; and of these hardly more than thirty belong to really wealthy families. So it is idle to talk about the self-supporting and independent character of the school, or to form any very high hopes about it until some effective measures are taken to make it better supplied with boys and better supported with money than at present.

I have been informed that some four of the Directors of this school, among whom the Honorable J. Sunkerset was conspicuous, paid a visit to the school yesterday; and further, that the indefatigable head master, Mr. Morrison, has submitted to them a written statement of his views as to the proper means by which the existing defects of the school are to be remedied. It is to be hoped that the energetic Sunkerset will not fail, by his undoubted force of character, to prevail upon the Directors to take the matter seriously into consideration and make the school really worthy of the high hopes formed of it.

C. N.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The accompanying copy of a petition to Parliament explains pretty clearly the grievous injustice which has been inflicted by the Secretary of State for India upon the older officers of the Indian Army; perhaps, therefore, you will oblige me by publishing it, in order to inform our Bombay comrades of the action which is likely to be taken in Bengal.

What is done, should be done quickly and unanimously, so that the matter may come before the next Sessions of Parliament.

Each petition must be written on foolscap in the ordinary way.

Two copies should be addressed to the Commons and one to the Right Hon'ble the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

They should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, North Committee, 13, King's Street, St. James, London.

ONE OF THE VICTIMIZED.

TO THE HON'BLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT, ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of a Lieut.-Colonel in H. M. Indian Army.

SHOWETH,—That your petitioner entered the service of the late East India Company in——, consequently the pay, pension, privileges, and advantages of that service have been guaranteed to him by Act 21, 22 Vic., c. 106.

2. That in the year 1863 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the subjects complained of in certain Memorials made by officers of the East India Company's Army.

3. That the Commission so nominated did report on the several subjects submitted for their consideration, but some of them were apparently decided upon imperfect information from the India Office.

4. Your petitioner alludes particularly to that classified by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in the 31st para. of his Military Despatch, No. 194, dated London, 17th June 1864, under the 8th head of departures from the Parliamentary Guarantee, namely—"The arrangement made for regulating future succession to the Colonels' allowances in the Cavalry and Infantry."

Military Despatch, No 194, paras 35 and 36.

5. In deciding upon this point he states that the Commission consider "that the measure should be judged by its effects upon individual officers," "the regulation by which 12 years is made the period of service in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel" "being doubtful."

6. The exact sentiments of the Royal Commission on this subject, however, are recorded in the 53rd para. of their report to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in the following words:—"It appears by information which we have received from the India Office that, the average in Bengal is 10·2 years, in Madras 11·8, and in Bombay 10·9, so that 12 years is just more than a year above the average of the three Presidencies, but it is very nearly two years above the average in Bengal, of which the army constituted nearly one-half of the whole army of India. The rule must have been adopted in consequence of its having been felt that, without some such provision under the new circumstances of the army, there would have been a retardation in the advance of Lieut.-Colonels to the rank of Colonel, which would have placed them in a position of disadvantage compared with that in which they formerly stood, and, therefore, that in this respect the assurance of Parliament would have been departed from. The rule as we have explained its operation does not appear to remove this grievance, as under it the period passed in a Lieut.-Coloneley will, on the average of the whole army, be about one-twelfth longer, and, on the average of Bengal, nearly one-sixth longer than it was before. The new rule, however, is not to affect the Lieut.-Colonels who attained that rank before the date of the new system, and so the question whether 12 years is a fair average for the future for the three Presidencies will be tested by the time at which these Lieut.-Colonels will succeed to the allowances in question, and if it should be found that they have obtained them generally in less than 12 years, we consider that, unless the shorter average period be adopted, the guarantee will not have been strictly adhered to."

7. Your petitioner was one of those Lieut.-Colonels who obtained his promotion before the new system, irrespective of any arrangement consequent upon the amalgamation, and he respectfully submits that, when the Commission came to the decision in the last clause of the foregoing paragraph, they apparently believed that his course of promotion, and that of those senior to him, went on as formerly, and as if unaffected by any measure arising out of the amalgamation; which is all he would have desired.

8. Your petitioner would respectfully represent, however, that, so far from his prospects being unaffected by the new system, they have been materially injured, and of this the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in the 26th para of the aforesaid Military Despatch, No. 194, expresses his sense in the following terms, "The two cases in which reduction is made, and in which promotion may be affected, are in the establishment of Regimental Colonels and in that of Regimental Lieut.-Colonels." In the following para, however, he very justly observes: "That the whole of the vacancies in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel created by this extraordinary measure of retirement were not filled up (by promotions to that rank), but it was accompanied by great and unusual promotion throughout the whole of the ranks below that of Lieut.-Colonel."

9. The exclusion of the Lieut.-Colonels from benefits so extensively bestowed on the rest of the Army, however inequitable considering their longer residence and service in India, does not form a matter of complaint. But that they should at the same time, and under the same arrangements, have had even their prospective promotion retarded by nearly two years, is indeed unequal, and your petitioner respectfully submits is a departure from the Parliamentary guarantee.

Para 44 Military Despatch No.194.

10. Your petitioner alludes to the rule which allows the names of the retired Lieut. Colonels senior to your petitioner "to remain on the Regimental Gradation List until they come into the position of Colonels, and then removing them." By this arrangement your petitioner has not only been deprived of the prospect of these steps, or of some of them, by the ordinary chances of retirement, but he is denied that advancement which under the East India Company he had always been led to regard as a "right,"—whereas so many officers senior to your petitioner having retired to Europe, comparatively early, in the enjoyment of their pensions, render it almost impossible that your petitioner can obtain his promotion in even 20 years or more unless they be removed from the effective list.

11. That this obstruction was not contemplated by the Commission your petitioner believes he has already shown. He further respectfully submits that the remedy now offered by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, in the 45th para of his Military Despatch, No. 194, of applying to all Lieut. Colonels the rule which before was only applicable to those promoted subsequent to the new system, is not in accordance with the views of the Commission, to wit, "as a security against such retardation the rule was adopted of giving the Lieut. Colonels allowances after 12 years to officers who might not have attained that position in the ordinary course at an earlier period."

G. G. O. 10th April 1861, para. 23, Act 23, 24, Vic. c. 100.

12. Consequent on this, your petitioner comes under this rule, and humbly represents—first, that his position in the gradation list of Lieutenant Colonels at the time of the amalgamation was, from casualties during the mutiny such as to lead him to expect his promotion in the ordinary course in even less than 10 years. Secondly, that it has been clearly shown in Appendix K to the Royal Commission report that 10 years 2 months was the period at which Lieutenant Colonels in the Bengal Army usually attained the Colonels' allowances. The excess of one year and ten months now imposed, is therefore exceedingly severe upon officers of advanced age in a tropical climate, and is not "a scrupulous adherence to the pledge" given to the officers of the East India Company's Army, nor is it "a due regard to their rights and claims in any plan for the reorganization of the Indian Army."

13. In conclusion your petitioner would merely crave that the promise which the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has held out in the latter part of the 25th para of the above quoted Despatch, to all ranks junior to that of Lieutenant Colonel, may also be extended to himself and to those of his rank. 25th para: "The actual retardation will be to a very small extent, and in particular ranks. The general promotion of the Indian officers will be accelerated, and to every officer including the Cadet who entered the service so lately as December 1861": his promotion through every grade, with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole native army had been kept up, is assured, and his right to Indian pension is maintained.

14. Your petitioner humbly begs your House to take the case of your petitioner into favourable consideration, and your petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

THE NEW MEDICAL WARRANT.

The following is the text of the new Medical Warrant, signed by Sir Charles Wood, and dated India Office, 7th November, 1864:—

Para. 2. In a Despatch, No. 82, dated 12th March 1862, the late Governor General in Council recommended the formation of an Amalgamated Medical Service for the United Army of Great Britain and India, and expressed his concurrence generally in a scheme for carrying out such a measure, embodied in a memorandum by Colonel Norman which accompanied that Despatch.

3. A very important feature in the working of that scheme was the unavoidable removal of Medical Officers from employment in India after a limited number of years' service in that country, whatever their employment might be.

4. I was apprehensive that this might be attended with serious inconvenience, but, after much and careful consideration of the subject, I resolved to submit the proposal, with some slight modifications, for the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

5. I forward the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, by which it will be perceived that Earl de Grey objects to the scheme mainly on the following grounds:—

1st. That the employment of British Medical Officers for limited periods in civil situations in India would put a stop to the continuous military training secured under the present system of the Army Medical Department, and considered by him to be essential to the efficiency of the service; that Officers so employed might acquire habits of independence inconsistent with a due performance of regimental duties, and would have to return to a regiment at an age when men in general do not easily bend themselves to the practice of subordination required from a regimental Officer of inferior rank.

2nd. His time, it is stated, would have been spent in treating diseases different to a great extent from those of soldiers, and he would have acquired no experience, and have had no occasion to practice that most important part of his duty as an Army Medical Officer, the prevention of disease. He would, in short, not be the Officer whom the existing organization of the Medical Department of the British Army contemplated, and whom it is the object of the costly and elaborate system recently established to provide for the Army.

3d. Earl de Grey further objects, that "regimental duties with Native troops are at present of a very different nature from those required in British regiments, and would not afford Medical Officers the training and experience which the new organization has rendered essential," and lastly, His Lordship observes, that if the amalgamation were once carried out on these principles, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to abandon them hereafter, whatever might be the result.

6. In my reply, I explained to Earl de Grey and Ripon my reasons for not being able to concur in the objections offered by his Lordship, but as I felt satisfied that those objections had not been lightly entertained, I felt that it would be useless to press a reconsideration of the subject.

7. It was further obvious from the correspondence, that any plan involving the withdrawal for a time from their regular duty of the Officers of the Army Medical Department, would be liable to objection on similar grounds, and Her Majesty's Government directed their attention therefore to the possibility of providing for the future demands of the Government of India by the formation of Medical Staff Corps for each Presidency.

8. In order to obtain for the medical Service in India the advantage of having its Officers drawn from the same source, and having passed the same examination as those of the British Army, and with a view of placing them on a footing of perfect equality, by obliterating as much as possible all distinction between the bodies of Officers so employed and those of the British Army, it was proposed to form the several Staff Corps by means of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's service volunteering to join them.

9. With this view, however, it became necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the repeal of that part of the Act of the 16 & 17 Vict. Cap. 95, Sect. 37, which prescribes the manner in which Medical Officers shall be provided for employment under the Government of India.

10. Her Majesty's Government having failed to obtain the consent of Parliament to a measure proposed with this view, it became necessary to give up the scheme of a Medical Staff Corps, as proposed, and to revert again to the system of an entirely separate service, as heretofore.

11. The changes which have been recently made in the amount and composition of the Military force in India, the transfer of the whole of the European troops to the British Army, and the reduction of the Native force, render necessary a corresponding reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers serving under the local Governments, as well as some change in the nature of their employment.

12. One of the objects aimed at in the contemplated union of the British and Indian Medical Service was the abolition of the double administrative Staff in India. This advantage would have been unattainable on the formation of Medical Staff Corps, and is equally so in the continuance of a separate service as now proposed.

13. It is obvious that a single Medical Staff for all India is only compatible with one amalgamated Medical Service, and that the objections advanced by the Secretary of State for War, and which have proved fatal to the scheme of amalgamation, must apply with even greater force to any plan that would involve the indiscriminate employment of Officers from either service in the supervision of both.

14. The evils that have resulted up to the present time from the employment of a double Staff will it is believed, disappear when the duties of the Officers of the two services shall have been entirely seperated. The sole objection to such double Staff will then consist in its expense. This I apprehend, will, on a re-adjustment of the local department of inspection, with a view of meeting the altered condition of the service, be found susceptible of considerable reduction.

15. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined that the duties of the Medical officers of the British Army serving in India shall in future, be kept wholly distinct from those of the Medical Officers of the Indian establishment, and that there shall be a separate administrative establishment for each.

16. Under these circumstances, it will be necessary that the administrative establishments in the several Presidencies should be revised, and the duties of the several Medical Officers of the higher grades re-distributed, and I request that you will take the subject into early consideration, with a view of determining the numbers of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of each service that will be required to conduct the administrative duties of the respective services in each Presidency.

17. In my Despatch, No 152, I authorised your augmenting the number of Officers above the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

In Bengal to...	152
In Madras to...	86
In Bombay to...	68

leaving the aggregate establishment of Medical Officers in each Presidency the same as before.

18. That establishment is at present as follows:—

Bengal...	425
Madras...	243
Bombay...	193

19. You were informed, in my Despatch No. 291, dated 8th August 1863, that the War Office would take measures for relieving, as soon as possible, the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Army from the brigades of Artillery and new Line regiments, and the same course will hereafter be adopted as a necessary consequence of the transfer of those regiments to the British Army, in regard to the Surgeons. A reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers required for service in India will necessarily follow, and I request that the subject of the number likely to be required henceforward in the several Presidencies may receive your early consideration.

20. In making this calculation you will, of course, take into account the several situations which may be properly filled up by uncovenanted members of the Medical Profession.

21. It is believed that, in consequence of all appointment to the local service having ceased during the last three years, the aggregate number of Medical Officers at present borne on the strength of the several Presidencies will be, if anything, below the prospective wants of the service, but I shall make arrangements without delay for filling up vacancies as they may occur on your revised establishment.

22. The promotion of Assistant Surgeons who may hereafter enter the Indian Army will be regulated by length of service, and not, as heretofore, by succession to vacancies in a fixed establishment of Officers of the higher grades.

23. Assistant Surgeons of 12 years' service from the date of first commission, (of which two years shall have been passed in charge of a Native regiment,) who shall have passed the prescribed examination in profession subject, will be promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

24. The benefit of this rule is to be extended to all Assistant Surgeons now in the Indian Service, but Officers now in the service who may be so promoted will be considered supernumeraries to the establishment of Surgeons as recently laid down, so that no promotion by seniority will take place until such supernumeraries are absorbed.

25. You will make the promotions consequent upon this concession from the date of receipt of this Despatch.

26. In the Despatch above referred to, I informed you that you were authorized to introduce certain changes in the mode of payment of Officers of the Medical Department serving in India, and you were informed that, pending a further communication upon the subject, Officers of the British or Indian Medical Service, holding Staff appointments, the salaries of which are consolidated, will continue to draw their salaries as at present; and all Officer of the Indian Medical Department in the receipt of Staff salaries, including such as are in medical charge of Native regiments, will continue to draw the aggregate amount of pay and Staff allowances they now receive, provided it be not less than the rate of pay laid down in the above table for Officers of their rank and standing in the service.

27. I have now to inform you that it has been determined that in future all employment on the part of Medical Officers of the Indian Service involving the receipt, of special Staff salary shall be considered as Staff employment the salaries being in all cases consolidated; and that all appointments, whether Civil or Military, held in future by Officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, will be alike tenable by Surgeon-Majors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.

28. The salaries of the principal administrative and military appointments are fixed at the following consolidated sums:—

Inspector General	Rs. 2,500	whether of the British or Indian Medical Service.
Deputy Inspector-General	,, 1,800	
Surgeon-Major in charge of Native regiments ...	,, 1,000	with Rs. 90, horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.
Surgeon in charge of do.	,, 800	with Rs. 90 ditto.
Assistant Surgeon above 5 years full pay service in charge of Native regiments	,, 600	with Rs. 60 ditto.
Assistant Surgeon under 5 years' do.	,, 450	with Rs. 60 ditto.

But Officers now in the Indian service will receive the pay due to their rank as laid down in para. 10 of my Despatch No. 152, of 16th May 1864, when such pay is in excess of the consolidated salaries above mentioned.

29. Officers who may hereafter be appointed to the Indian Medical Service will receive pay when unemployed in India according to the following scale:—

Rank.	Years' Service.	Unemployed Pay.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Surgeon-Major........	25	888	12	0
Ditto	20	852	3	7
Surgeon	15	677	6	11
Ditto	12	640	14	6
Assistant Surgeon	10	410	9	5
Ditto	6	392	5	2
Ditto	5	304	14	2
Ditto	under 5	286	10	0

30. The salaries of other Medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments will be revised with reference to the above, and fixed at a consolidated sum, and I request that a report may be made to me upon the subject with as little delay as possible. In the mean time, the aggregate sums at present received in each case will continue to be drawn.

31. With a view of promoting the efficiency of the service, it has been further determined that the tenure of office by a Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Service shall, as in the case of Inspector General, be limited to five years; officers [illegible], however, if not disqualified by age, eligible either [illegible] for a second tour of duty in the same grade, [illegible] for employment in the higher grade of Inspector-General by promotion thereto.

32. You will follow, in the case of Officers now holding the office of Deputy Inspector General, the same course which your Government adopted in 1861, in regard to combatant Officers holding certain Staff appointments, and permit all such to hold their offices for two years longer, irrespective of the periods they may severally have served in them. Should any Officer have served up to the present time less than five years, he will be allowed to complete a full period of seven years.

33. The rank of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General conferred upon Officers of the Indian Medical Service under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, is to be considered as substantive rank.

These Officers, on vacating office at the expiration of the five years' tour of duty, will be permitted in future to draw respectively an unemployed salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the former, and Rs. 900 in the latter case for a period of six months from the date of their vacating office, after which they will be placed while unemployed on the rate of pay laid down in my Despatch of the 16th May 1864, for Officers of corresponding rank in Europe. These sums, deducted from the consolidated salary, will regulate the moiety of Staff salary to be drawn by Officers of those grades during absence on sick certificate. The decision reported in the 3d paragraph of your letter No. 242 of 1864, will cease to operate from the date of publication of the present Despatch.

34. With a view to improving the position and prospects of Officers of the Indian Medical Service, it has been resolved to introduce prospectively the following revised pension rules.

35. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, on completion of the required periods of service:—

				£
After 30 years'	service in India,		...	550
,, 27 ,,	,,	,,	...	450
,, 24 ,,	,,	,,	...	365
,, 21 ,,	,,	,,	...	292
,, 17 ,,	,,	,,	...	220

36. An Inspector-General, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, will be entitled to retire upon a pension of 350*l.* per annum, in addition to that to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

37. A Deputy Inspector-General will, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, be entitled to retire upon a pension of 250*l.* per annum, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

38. In each of the above cases, six months' absence on Medical certificate will be allowed to count towards actual service in those grades.

39. Officers now in the Indian Medical Service will, on retirement, have the option of pension according to the above rules or according to those now in force.

40. My attention has been directed on this occasion to the rule regarding the qualification of an Assistant Surgeon for promotion to the rank of Surgeon required under Clause III. of the Royal Warrant, dated 13th January 1860. There can be no doubt that this rule, which has been again brought to notice by a recent Despatch from your Government, requiring a service of two years in or with a regiment, bears very hardly on many Officers, the nature of whose employment precludes their showing the required qualification, and who, on entering the service, had no reason to suppose that such a regulation, would be adopted.

41. These considerations have induced me to consent to exempt from the operation of the clause of the Royal Warrant all the Assistant Surgeons who entered the service prior to its date. It is to be understood, however, that the rule is to be strictly enforced in the case of all Medical Officers who entered the service after January 1860.

42. In my Despatch, No. 152, of 16th May 1864, para 7, I informed you that Her Majesty's Government had determined to modify the instructions given in my Despatches of the 31st October 1860 and 30th September 1861, and to permit the period of service qualifying Surgeons for the rank of Surgeon Major, under that Warrant, to be calculated from date of first commission, including all leave of absence of whatever kind.

43. I have now to inform you that the same principle is to be observed with respect to the grant of honorary rank on retirement, under the Clause 14 of the Royal Warrant, and that the 25 years' service qualifying for a step of honorary rank, the requirements of the clause in other respects being fulfilled, shall be inclusive of all leave of absence.

44. I have further to inform you, that it has been determined, as in the case of combatant Officers of the Indian Army to confer upon the Medical Officers of that service Royal Commissions in substitution for those which they now hold conferring rank in Her Majesty's Service in any part of the world. The Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service will not, however, be required to serve out of India, except with their own consent.

45. I have, lastly, to inform your Excellency that Assistant Surgeons appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service in future will not be called upon to become subscribers to any Military or Medical Funds, and that Her Majesty's Government have determined to guarantee to present incumbents on and subscribers to the several Medical Funds the annuities and pensions to which they are, or to which they, their widows and children may become entitled from those Funds, according to the regulations now in force, and at the present rates of subscription. But this guarantee must be regarded as conditional on the absolute transfer of the assets of the Fund to the Government, and must not be construed as conveying to any Fund, or to any member of it, benefits which are not actually provided for in the regulations as at present in force.

46. The widows and children of Medical Officers hereafter appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service will be granted pensions not less than those to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 15th, 1865.

47. The above measures which obviously tend greatly to improve the condition and prospects of the Medical Service in India, cannot be carried out, as your Government will at once perceive, without a heavy expense to the State. It is hoped, however, that the result will be at once to diffuse a spirit of satisfaction and contentment among the Officers now in the service and to secure for the future a certain supply of Medical Officers of good social position, liberal education, and professional ability for Her Majesty's Service in India.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

CHARLES WOOD.

—*Friend of India.*

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS ON RAILWAYS.

(From the Friend of India.)

THE rapid extension of railway enterprise in this country has produced a scarcity of labour, and railway companies are consequently very glad to obtain servants from the ranks of the soldiery. On this subject we have an important minute before us, by Gneral Sir William Mansfield. The general question may be briefly indicated: is it desirable for the companies to employ soldiers? On this point there cannot be diverse opinions. The men are well disciplined, they are of good character, and ordinarily they make civil guards, trustworthy clerks, and the like. Does the plan offer any advantages to the army? That question also must be answered affirmatively. Our readers will recollect the publication of a Horse Guards circular some months ago, recounting in gloomy terms the difficulty of obtaining recruits. It even went so far as to urge officers when on leave to "tout" for troops. Now, the great difficulty in the matter of recruiting was never experienced in the old local army, simply because India offered numerous prizes to the old Company's soldiers; these prizes could not be obtained unless a man *had* passed through the army. They have now been withdrawn, and hundreds of time-expired men have been sent back to England under the limited enlistment Act. The amalgamation of the Company's army with the Queen's has finally settled the question of a local army. Incidentally to the recruiting difficulty, we might remark that recruits could be obtained more easily if the standard was lowered. For Indian Service, a small man is as good as a big man, and if the standard were lowered it would open up the service to thousands who are now shut out of it. It should be remembered, also, that we have now to raise double the number of men, by the same machinery as was formerly used to raise a limited Imperial army. But as the Horse Guards will not hear of this plan, the next best thing to do is to make the army as popular as possible, so that there may be no necessity to resort to the ignoble device recommended by the authorities at home this year. With these preliminary remarks, we invite the attention of our readers to Sir W. Mansfield's minute.

No doubt there are many officers who have a great objection to men leaving their regiments. General Mansfield evidently does not share in that feeling. The man who has completed his first term of service is very likely now to be caught up eagerly by some railway company. Both the soldier and the company are apt to forget that military service after twenty-one years gives a claim to a pension, and this ought especially to be borne in mind when the premature discharge of the men is sought for. On every ground, such proposals should be discouraged, and Sir W. Mansfield does discourage them. At the same time he has pointed out a course by which the interest of the railway companies may be served, and at the same time the service will not be impaired. He observes that Government has a more direct concern in railways here than the Government has in England, and that therefore a system of co-operation with them might with propriety be introduced. "I should hope," Sir William says, "to see a supply of men, trained to habits of obedience and discipline, furnished to the railway companies under conditions which would not prejudicially affect the resources of Her Majesty's regiments, while it would be regulated and gradually developed according to the growing exigencies of the railway system throughout India."

The next question, then, is how can this object be gained? Sir W. Mansfield declares it as his opinion that no inconvenience to the service would be caused by detaching a certain number of soldiers for employment by railway companies. Their names should still be kept on the regimental rolls and on the unattached lists, and the men should be subject to the same rules as others similary detached for service in the Ordnance, Commissariat, and other departments of government. "We know," he says, "from long experience that the conduct of men so detached is generally excellent, the fear of remand to the strict life and scanty pay of the private soldier from the superior position and emoluments of staff situations, being found with the vast majority to be an effectual guarantee in the motive it affords to prudence and self-restraint." So far there can of course be no doubt that Sir W. Mansfield is right. But whether this *quasi* independent employment would not eventually be productive of great incovenience to the service is not so clear. I might not be so easy to preserve proper military discipline—and the selection of men for the coveted posts might give rise to much ill feeling and suspicion in the ranks. The employment of soldiers in the police in Bombay is scarcely a case in point, because they are still kept under restraint, and do not lose their respect for military authority. As Sir W. Mansfield himself says, "They are remandable to their regiments for misconduct, and are carefully looked after under the orders of the Police Commissioner." Probably something of the same plan might be tried on railways, but there is no disguising the fact that the men would have a much wider range before them—they would be left more to themselves, the supervision would be incomparably less efficient, and the opportunities for escaping detection would be much greater. If these difficulties can be satisfactorily arranged, Sir W. Mansfield's plan ought to be adopted. In the meanwhile, it cannot be too carefully discussed.

The Railway [illegible] ably great [illegible] ments. [illegible] men, only to [illegible] consequence of [illegible] mates in the [illegible] among railway [illegible] native officials [illegible] countrymen who [illegible] and all this might [illegible] were at the disposal [illegible] culty we foresee [illegible] Mansfield:—"I [illegible] officers of regiments [illegible] ments of the railway [illegible] best men, more capable [illegible] missioned officer." [illegible] that the more numerous [illegible] will be the number of [illegible] compete for them. This [illegible] but it does not dispose of [illegible] that is satisfactory to our [illegible] the scheme would be a very [illegible] it would undoubtedly be an [illegible] on our railways, in seasons of [illegible] plined soldiers. "Times will occur [illegible] ed in this Minute, "when the defence [illegible] may be matter of prime necessity [illegible] come, and when the old habits of [illegible] arms and of acting under orders [illegible] binations of defence, may be of [illegible] measurable importance." The rules which [illegible] ral Mansfield thinks would be sufficient [illegible] sure the good working of the system [illegible] thus summarised:—1. No soldier to be eligible for railway employment who has not completed his first ten years of service, *except* by special permission of the commanding officer—which, we must add, is not very likely to be obtained. 2. [illegible] the second period of his service the soldier [illegible] at any time be eligible for such employment, his name remaining on the rolls. 3. Commanding officers to furnish certificates of character, [illegible] tion, and health to the Railway Company. 4. Commanding officers shall be bound not to [illegible] their men who have completed ten years' service [illegible] entering the employment of a Railway Company. 5. If the soldier is obliged to resign this employment through ill health or other cause (except misconduct) he shall be allowed to return to his regiment. 6 and 7. A soldier discharged by the company for misconduct shall return to the ranks as a private soldier, whatever may have been his grade before, and be tried by the military authorities. A military staff officer should be employed by the railway company to go up and down the line exercising a proper control over the men, and to be the "authority for maintaining military discipline." It is plain that if this plan came into working, our railways could be much more efficiently managed than they are now. Whether it is practicable remains to be proved.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Lamb, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Madras.

Buller, Lieutenant F. W., Madras Cavalry, on sick certificate, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

Hogg, Lieutenant A. G. F., Staff Corps, on duty, to Sheagaum.

Lamb, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Lyons, Lieutenant G. M., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to ——.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1864.

The following officers are brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces under this Presidency until further order:—

Staff Surgeon St. John Stanley.
Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A. Davidson.
Staff Assistant Surgeon W. T. Paliologus.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1864.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, the Regulation given in Article 110, Section XXVI, page 163, 2nd Appendix, Jameson's Code, excluding Officers at Aden from the operation of the rules regarding privilege leave, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1864.

The Services of Lieut. G. H. L. Pole, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for duty in the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 2 of G. G. O. G. I. No. 531 dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 2nd March 1863, the date of his appointment in probation:—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Newnham Marsh, 18th Regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1864.

The services of Lieutenant Grant, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 21st Dec.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 12th December 1864:—

Lieutenant Colonel A. De Lisle, Royal Engineers.

Referring to G. O. O. dated 31st October last, the following appointments are made in the Quarter Master General's Department, with effect from the 16th ultimo, vice Major J. Wray, deceased.

Major J. Macdonald, to be Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

Captain T. J. Holland, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Macdonald.

Captain R. Mallaby, to be Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Holland.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieutenant W. Fleming, 95th Foot, 15 months from date of embarkation, to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Veterinary Surgeon E. T. Cheesman, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 23rd November to 22nd December, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1864.

Captain L. C. Barton has been confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta with effect from the 11th July 1864.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Broach, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Surat District.

Mr. A. L. Spens, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Broach, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 1st March next.

Mr. J. King acted as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad from 11th April to 10th May 1864, and from 12th May to 2nd June, in each case both days inclusive.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Kulladghee District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major T. Thatcher, to be Superintendent of Police at Surat, vice Captain Carr, deceased.

Captain T. G. Coles, to be Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, vice Major Thatcher.

These appointments to have effect from the date of Captain Carr's giving over charge at Surat.

Mr. G. Blackwell has been appointed to act as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, from the 7th instant.

Mr. J. R. Daniel, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, No. 103, dated 17th November 1864, is published:—

Financial, No. 103.

"INDIA OFFICE, *London, 17th November* 1864.

Mr. T. Falke, Assistant Superintendent Government Botanical Gardens, Bombay, has been permitted to return to India.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the designation of Assistant Conservator of Forests being changed to that of Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Mr. J. R. Arthur has been appointed Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, from the 16th instant.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Stedman, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, held the office of Private Secretary to His Excellency from the 14th ultimo to 16th instant, in addition to his other duties.

Captain J. H. White R.E., is appointed an Executive Engineer of the Third Class, and to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish.

The services of Lieutenant R. P. Pennefather, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department:—

Sub-Engineer Second Class Assistant Commissary E. Stapleton to be Sub-Engineer First Class.

Sub-Engineer Third Class Mr. Luximon Ramchunder to be Sub-Engineer Second Class.

Supervisor Mr. Muccoond Ramchunder to be Sub-Engineer Third Class.

Assistant Supervisor Sub-Conductor J. Hall to be Supervisor.

Overseer Serjeant H. Reed to be Assistant Supervisor.

Assistant Overseers Sergeant J. Cogon and Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee to be Overseers.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Public Works Department:—

Mr. G. Flander, Special Assistant Engineer, to be an Executive Engineer of the 4th Class, with effect from the 9th September last.

Lieutenant T. F. Dowdon, R. E. Special Assistant Engineer, to be an Executive Engineer of the Fourth Class and to be deputed for special duty to Rutnagherry.

Captain J. M. Greig, R. E., to be an Executive Engineering of the 1st Class, with effect from the First November last.

Lieutenant P. Phelps, R.E., to be an Executive Engineer of the Third Class, with effect from the 1st November last.

First Class Assistant Engineers Messrs. C. S. Fahey and W. J. Fahie to be special Assistant Engineers.

Second Class Assistant Engineers—

Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R. E., Lieutenant E. D'O. Twemlo, R. E., Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Staff Corps, Lieutenant A. Parnell, R. E., Lieutenant G. G. Rigby, R. E., and Mr. W. C. L. Brown, to be First Class Assistant Engineers, from the 1st November last.

Second Class Assistant Engineer Mr. J. B. Walker to be First Class Assistant Engineer, from the 8th November last.

Lieutenant Colonel A. De Lisle, R. E., assumed charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, on the 16th December 1864.

The Venerable M. J. T. Boys, Archdeacon of Bombay, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 29th instant.

Mr. E. A. Little has been appointed officiating Educational Inspector of the Southern Division.

Surgeon G. R. Ballingal, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon J. T. Mackenzie, M. B., gave over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Surgery in the Grant Medical College, on the 13th instant.

Surgeon J. Peet, Principal Grant Medical College, received charge of the duties of Professor of Midwifery from Dr. Hyslop on the 13th instant.

Mr. W. Draper held charge of the Office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, from 1st to 8th instant.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.

Mr. J. V. Lawrence, 3rd Class Pilot, is allowed leave of absence from the 22nd of December 1864 to the 7th January 1865.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SH

...ships ... hyde ... ph ... ndel ...

... Wilson; ... Anderson; ... Ennga Metford; ... Mr. A. Chaplin; Mr. ... Serjeant, Roche.

... closed yesterday:— ... Coast.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The [illegible] of Bombay yesterday raised its [illegible] of interest ½ per cent. all round. Land [illegible] the morning were very firm at [illegible] of the previous day: but in the [illegible] they all declined, and closed weak [illegible]. A good many Frere Land shares [illegible] towards evening at Rs. 6,600 pm. [illegible] have fallen to Rs 8,500 pm. and [illegible] and Back Bays are Rs. 1,900 per [illegible]. There is some upward movement [illegible] Bank shares, more particularly in those [illegible] Bank of Bombay and Bank of India. [illegible] financials generally there is less enquiry.

[illegible] DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d. to 1⅞d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d.
Calcutta	at sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend	Names	Rates
£	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.	**BANKS.**	
1,000,000	1000 500	250	15	Agra Bank	180 p. ct. pm.
600,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank	38 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Asiatic Bank Corpn.	175 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	8,000	8,000	20	Bank of Bengal	16,000 p. S.
[illegible]	175	175	8	Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	260 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	28 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	250	150	......	Bombay Presidency Bank	26 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	15 p. ct.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	Par.
[illegible]	250	250	6	Central Bank	16 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	15	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	25	......	China Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	55 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	1,000	400	15	Commercial Bank	109 ex div.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	7½	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	125 ex. div.
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	9	Delhi Bank Corporation	100 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	......	East Indian Bank	60 pm. nml.
[illegible]	200	100	......	East India Banking and Banking Corporation	24 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	Par.
[illegible]	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Company	5 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	28 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	1,000	20	......	London & Bombay Bank	50 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank	5 dis.
[illegible]	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	127 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	170 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Bank	48 ex-div.
					80 p. ct. pm.
				FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.	
[illegible]	100	100	......	Alliance Financial	60 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	100	50	......	Asiatic Financial	32 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	100	25	......	Bombay Finance Corporation	19 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	......	Bombay General Credit & Financial Corporation	8 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	41 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	......	Eastern Financial Association	25 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	400	50	......	Elphinstone Financial	15 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	400	100	......	Financial Association of India and China	90 pct. pm.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Do. New Capital	12 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Grand Finance Company	10 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	100	......	International Financial Co.	6 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	20	......	National Financial	[illegible]
[illegible]	400	100	......	Mercantile Credit Financial	10 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	200	50	......	Oriental Financial Association	1 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	100	100	......	Union Financial	28 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	499	60	......	Universal Bank & Financial Corporation (Ld.)	13 p. ct. pm.
				LAND COMPANIES.	
[illegible]	10000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	15,000 p. S.
		10,000	14,000	Colaba Land Company	30,000 pm.
				Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited	[illegible] whole S.
[illegible]	1,000	2,500 830	825	5,000 fully paid up Shares; 1,500 not fully paid up Shares	1,60,000 p. S. pm
		1,500	......	2 Frere Press Co's Shares	
[illegible]	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Company	6,500 pm.
[illegible]	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Company	320 pm.
[illegible]	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	8,500 pm.
[illegible]	4,000	4,000	170	Victoria Land and Press Co.	17,000 pm.
			pr. S.	**PRESS Cos.**	
		11,000	1,200	Apollo Press Co	31,000 p. S.
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co	6,000 p. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,750	800	Fort Press Co	14,750 p. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	800	Hydraulic Press Co	10,000 p. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,500	......	Bombay Press Company	2,500 pm.
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000	270	......	Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	7,500 pm.
[illegible]	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	200 pm.n.
[illegible]	2,000	1000	......	West India Press Co	Par. nml.
[illegible]	3,000	400	......	Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	Par.
[illegible]	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	25 pm.
		630	......	Phoenix Cotton Cleaning & Press Co. (Limited)	400 pm. S.
[illegible]	100	10	......	Sassoon Cotton Press Co. (Limited)	1,000 pm. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Scott Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	225	......	Motessa Press & Ginning C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	3,500	......	Prince of Wales Press Co	7,000 pm.
				RAILWAY Cos.	
		21	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	10 p. ct. dis.
		100	2½	Do. new £20 shares	2 dis.
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.
				SPINNING AND WEAVING Cos.	
[illegible]	5,000	2,500	pr. S. 15	Alliance Spinning Company (Limited)	
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company	Par nml.
[illegible]	1,200	5,000	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,200 pm.
[illegible]	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	150 pm.
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	150 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	400 pm.
[illegible]	2,000	2,500	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)	200 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	400	Victoria Spinning Co. Ltd.	2,500 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	pr. ct. 6	Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. (Limited)	500 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	12	Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	250 pm.
				SHIPPING COMPANIES.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	......	Bombay Shipping Co.	1,000 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	26	Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	600 pm. S.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Bombay Landing and Shipping Co. (Limited)	250 p. S.
[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	300 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	200 dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Oriental Ship Owning Association	25 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Prince of Wales Ship Co.	400 dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Vignes Patent Slip & Foundry Co. (Limited)	Par.
		[illegible]	......	Union Shipping Company Limited	Par.
		1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	Par.
				MISCELLANEOUS.	
[illegible]	200	[illegible]	......	Bombay Contract and Building Company	20 pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Bonded Warehouse	200 dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	12	Treacher & Co. (Limited)	Par.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Goa Coffee Co.	nml.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Bombay Gas Company	8 p. ct. pm.
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	......	West India Cotton Agency	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	[illegible]	......	Sindhia Farming Co.	Par.
[illegible]	100	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld.	1 dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited)	
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Limited)	

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Ct.	Transfer Loan ...	92¼
	Loan 1835-36 ...	
	Loan 1842-43 ...	
	Loan 1854-55 ...	
Five Per per Cent. Loan		103¾
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-0
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	209
Mexican Dollars	230
Bar Gold	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	225½
Bar Silver	109¼
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICE CURRENT, 17th December 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dholleras, ready	Rs. 460 to 465
Bhownuggar and Mowa	460 to 465
Broach	435 to 440
Surat	438 to 445
Oomrawattee, Akote	430 to 435
Compta	360 to 365
Akola	440 to 445
[illegible]	440 to 445
[illegible]	380 to 390
[illegible] ... Nominal	580 to 585
Khandeish	340 to 346
Dharwar (Sawginned)	530 to 540
Dholleras (April and May deliver)	585 to 587
Oomrawattee Akote (New) March and April delivery	375 to 380
Dom Saw? Akote (ready)	505 to 510

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'étoit belle,
Avec de bonnes dents jamais femme n'étoit laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced [or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 "	2s.	"
"	2 "	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1 "	1s. 11½d.	"
on Demand		1s. 11¼d.	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s. 11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 18th November 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. M. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
3 do. do.	2s. 0d.	"
1 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Demand	1s. 11½d.	

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn payable on demand.

REMITTANCES.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the amount of exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the drafts is to be sent, it too [illegible] Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Remittances or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 6 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બામ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी मुंबई ट्रेडींग बेंक व्यार्कींग आसोशीयन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 3, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GUTTABHOY PUDDUNSEY, Esq.
KURSONDAS NATHA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at Current rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	4	do.	4 do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do.
Do.	12	do.	6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ફાઈનાનસ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाँबे फीनान्स कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड

Capital—Rs. 45,00,000 in 15,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Directors.
Castano Gabriel de Souza, Esq., Chairman, (of Souza, Pinto & Co., Merchant.)
Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, Esq., Merchant.
Rutionjee Runchordass, Esq., (of Megjee Ruttonjee & Co., Merchants of Bombay and Calcutta.)
Cawasjee Muncherjee Ahmedabadwalla, Esq., Merchant.
Munjee Nursey, Esq., Merchant.
Jumnadass Doolubdass, Esq. Merchant.
Secretary.—Nusserwanjee D. Badhoorjee.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

THE Corporation make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Corporation effects the purchase and sale of Stock and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up-country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

The Corporation receives Deposits for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

Repayable on 3 months notice being given			5 per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	do.	6 do.
Do.	9	do.	do.	7 do.
Do.	12	do.	do.	8 do.

Money may be deposited with the Corporation for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon, for which a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or in any other vernacular languages) to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays............ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 15th December 1864.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs, Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hore, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.)
Tribhowundass Jugjeewandass, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary
Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd.—Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest, or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	6 per cent.	per annum.
" 6 "	7 "	"
" 12 "	8 "	"

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 12,000,000.

Board of Directors.
R. T. Price, Esq. Chairman.
Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Gheesth, Esq.
Jaiseyram Kissonram, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq.
Chintoba Bhasker, Esq., Manager.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months	5 per cent.	per annum.	
" 6 "	7	"	"
" 12 "	9	"	"

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays...............10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
CHARLES CLIFTON, Secretary.

Temporary Office, No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT. FOR LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE, AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES
2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, London.
69, KING WILLIAM STREET, (CITY,) London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ANNUAL REVENUE.
Rs. 50,00,000.	Rs. 16,00,000.

Chairman.—HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

With a large and influential Board of Directors in London.

INDIAN BRANCH—HEAD OFFICE, 17, CHURCH GATE ST BOMBAY.

Provisional Board of Directors.
CHARLES F. KELLY, Esq., Solicitor—*Chairman.*
E. D. SASSOON, Esq., Merchant.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., Merchant.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., Merchants.)
JOHN H. RYLAND, Esq., Manager, Bank of Hindustan.
W. F. WESCHE, Esq., Manager, Alliance Bank, Bombay.
Secretary in India.—J. L. NAPIER HAY.

Assurances of select, policies issued, premiums received and claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.—The European Assurance Society is the ONLY Society in England, India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Security for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers or Shroffs, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and other public Companies.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society at rates, which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Company (in India) with or without participation in profits.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.—This method introduced by this Society confers important advantages by the REDUCTIONS allowed in the Life premiums to the extent of FROM 50 TO 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Insurances effected on Merchandise, Warehouses, Mills, Household Property, and all classes of risks at rates estimated according to the class of risk.

Applications are invited from persons desirous to promote the interests of the Society, by acting as Agents or Medical Referees.

J. L. NAPIER HAY, Secretary in India.

Bombay, 17, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE.—Three Cheshire White FOX TERRIERS (Father and Mother are prize dogs).
One White English TERRIER.
Three rough Scotch TERRIERS.

Just arrived from England. Price Rs. 100 each. Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE, Dubash.
No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon. McCOMBIE AND SONS

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind Customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Infants' Silk Hats and Bonnets, French gold silver, and colored Flowers, and plain Flowers, white and black Cap fronts Ribbons, broad and narrow, white glace Silk in variety, Muslin, Mohair, Grenadine, and Nora Dresses, the Denmark, the Equestrian or Riding and the Dagne or Nursing Corsets, Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tarlatan, white and colored, Garibaldi Jackets, Skeletons, colored Merino, Llama, Military and Gauntlet Gloves, Silk Mantles, black and colored Velvets, superior black habit Cloth, embroided Crochet and real Lace Collars and Sleeves, imitation and real Valencian Lace, Children's Frocks, Toys, Rimmel's best Perfumery; and many other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

પા૦ દોરાબજી હોરમજજી મીલીનરી વઇ.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner.

Meadow Street, No. 20.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 1, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, AND CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned have for sale the following Engines and other Machinery from T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

ENGINES, &c.

One 2 H. P. Improved Upright Engine.

One 3 H. P. Condensing Engine, with Portable Boiler.

One 4 H. P. Horizontal Engine, with Egg-shaped Boiler.

One 6 H. P. High Pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.

One 10 H. P. Upright Engine, with Multitubular Boiler.

One 22 H. P. 14½ by 36 in. Horizontal Engine, with Cornish Boiler 23 feet by 5 feet 6 in., Flue 3 feet.

One 30 H. P. 18½ by 36 in., do., with Boiler 19 feet by 6 feet, Flue 3 feet 6 in. in diameter.

One 8 H. P. Improved Horizontal Portable Steam Engine on Wooden Wheels, complete, and very strong, and 10 H. P. Boiler.

One do. do.

Several Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines and Upright Portable Tubular Boilers, (useful on Boardship or for Factories.)

MACHINERY, &c.

Corn-Mills, (3 feet, 3 feet 6 in., and 4 feet) with French Burr Stones, and Steel Mill Picks.

Saw Frames, Upright Self-acting, to take in 24 in. Timber.

Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws, various sizes.

Hydraulic Presses.

A Planing Machine.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.

Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.

Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer, 3 cwt., with Anvil complete.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16, and 18 feet beds.

Screw Cutting Foot Lathe, self-acting, 6 in. centre, 6 feet bed.

Screwing Machines.

Patent Cotton Gin.

A Set of Heavy Plate Bending Rollers on Base Plate.

Spigot and Faucet Pipes, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 inches.

Shafting, twenty lengths, 10 feet each 3 in. with Couplings, Hanging Brackets &c., and ten lengths 2½ in.

SUNDRIES.

Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators, a Boiler Truck, Frames for Stamping Machines, &c., &c.

Every information may be had, and the Machinery be seen, by applying to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo.

Any article of Machinery, not included in the above list, may be ordered direct from the Manufacturer, on application to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, October 1864.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment, corrected to the 30th September 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

A NEW BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.—Aply to J. R. LOWE, Burrows' Lane, Girgaum Road. Bombay, 3rd December.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The Ship "OWEN GLENDOWER." Apply to CRAWFORD & Co. No. 3, Marine Street 1864.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Axminster Carpet, 21 ft. 4 in. by 14 ft. 4 in.

A quantity of ready made teak Doors and Windows; also a consignment of Tarpaulins.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

8 Hornby Row, 16th December 1864.

FOR SALE.—A beautiful Marble Pavement; black and white, polished squares, about 2,500 square feet. Apply to PASSMORE & Co., 3, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—China Lankin, White Matting, and Hubbuck's White Zinc Paint. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th December 1864.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer of the 17th Lancers, a Grey Arab Horse, seven years old, 14-3½ hands high, has been ridden as a Charger, and occasionally by a Lady, quiet, very showy, perfectly sound, up to 14 stone, can gallop half a mile in 55 seconds, mile in 1min. 56 sec. To be sold in consequence of his owner proceeding next month to England with his Regiment. Price Rs. 1,300. Apply by letter to the Adjutant 17th Lancers, to Sholapore.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. Yacht "THULE," with her Stores complete. The abovenamed Vessel, formerly attached to the European Chinese Naval Force, will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 17th proximo, if not previously disposed of privately. She is 144 feet in length and 23 feet in main breadth, and 80 horse-power. Her list of Stores and all further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid and Silk Gloves, Alexandra Curls, Human Hair for Plaits, Human Hair single and double Bows, Plumes, and Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers and Dress Wreaths, Assorted Colored and Black Hair Nets, Prizes Medal Crinolines, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW GRAM from Calcutta, first quality, in Bags of 164 lbs., with a fine Gunny, at Rs. 7-12 per Bag. Terms—Cash. Apply to GOVIND JANARDHUN, at the Office of Messrs. MONTAGUE and TALLANA, No. 5, Forbes Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—(*Charged 12 as. to the shilling.*)—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have received a general assortment of the above.

No.			
8	One day to a page, 8vo. cloth.		
8	Do.	do.	with lock and key.
9	Half	do.	do.
10	Three days to a page with Sunday, 8vo. cloth.		
11	Do.	do.	without do.
11 B.	Do.	do.	and Cr. side.
12	Three days to a page with Sunday, 12mo. cloth		
12	Enlarged	do.	do. do.
13	Three days to a page without do., 12mo. cloth.		
15	Three days to a page without Sunday.		
2	Three days to a page, 4to. cloth.		
2 H.	Do.	do.	do.
5	Do.	do.	do. Folio.
	Do.	Russia Case.	
	Do.	Professional Diary.	

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1865.

No.		Rs.	a.
8	One day to a page—for Accounts & Memos	1	12
9	Two days " "	1	4
10	Three " " "	1	8
11	" " "	1	4
12	" " "	1	4
13	" " "	1	0
11 B	" " Debits & Credit accounts	1	8
11 D	" " Cash & Memo. accounts	0	8
11	Six " "	0	8
13	Three " for Pocket	3	0
22	Four " "	2	0
22	Three " "	1	8
31	" " (Scribbling)	1	0
32	Six " "	1	4
33	Three " "	1	0
33	" with Blotting Paper	1	12
34	Six days to a page	0	12
35	Three " "	0	12
35	" with Blotting Paper	1	4

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

☞ **THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.** ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, or any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *surely effective.*

(*From the New York News.*)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(*From the New York Daily Times.*)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York Commercial Advertiser.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863: that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full description of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	"	2	4	"
Pile Remedy	"	2	4	"
Dysentery Syrup	"	1	2	"
Children's Panacea	"	1	2	"
Fever and Ague Remedy	"	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	"	0	9	"
Eye Lotion	"	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment	"	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	"	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm	"	0	9	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

Holloway's Pills.—Disordered Stomach.—Who can with certainty predict the ultimate issue of a disordered stomach if it be neglected? Fever, diarrhœa, and even cholera, are too often the penalties of such neglect. It should be every where known that Holloway's Pills effectually prevent these disastrous consequences. This purifying medicine should be taken at once, to stem the formidable symptoms, or the opportunity of doing so may be just for ever, and a few days delay even may be fatal. Each succeeding dose gradually regulates the stomach, liver, and bowels. When the weather is sultry, the system weakened, and malaria abundant, the digestion and its organs should be kept in order by treatment so simple, yet so productive of comfort, security, and strength.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund....................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

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EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
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ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta..........Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong.......Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai.........Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius ....Messrs. BLYTH & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Pelle.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.—Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14
60	46	0	0	8	3	4	47	0	0	8	5

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
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Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
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N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
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William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
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Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged at *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

23 Cases of Kid Cashmere and Coloured Side Ladies' Boots.
20 Cwt. of Horse Shoe Nails.
Few Cases of Cashmeer coloured Milton Cloth.
1 Case of White Lappets.
1 Bale of Twist.
3 Do. Canvass.
39 Dozen Tarland.
1 Fireproof Safe.
125 Pairs Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

AN AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BELMONT, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Belmont, Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain, and Plated ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. of Colonel W. R. DICKINSON, R.E., (proceeded to Europe.)

The same comprising rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Set, Plated Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Round Salver, Candlesticks, Plated Knives and Forks, Spoons &c., and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Conversation and Sofa Couches, Drawing-room, Easy, and Folding Chairs, Rich Carpets, Circular, and Pier Tables, Tea Poys, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Whatnots, Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, a fine full-toned Mahogany square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co., (Patent Repeater) Dining Tables, Folding Screens, Side Board, handsomely Carved four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Cheval Glasses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, a Camera with Stand and Lens by "Megretti and Zambra" with Printing Frames, Porcelain Baths, Chemicals Spare Glasses, &c., Dispense Cupboards, Copper Cooking Utensils, a collection of Flower Plants in Tubs and Pots, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

750	Pieces Grey Shirtings.	
800	" "	Longcloths.
900	" "	Madapollams.
300	" "	T. Cloth.
1000	cwt. Zinc Sheathing.	
139	Boxes Candles.	
50	Pieces 7½ lbs. 39 inches Shirtings.	
50	" 8 " " "	
200	" 7 " 45 "	
250	" 9 " 45 "	
1950	" 6 " T. Cloths.	
8	Cases T. Red Mulls.	
5	" 7/8 Cambrics,	
3	" 9/8 "	
6	" Lappets.	

The remainder of the Invoice of Europe Goods positively to be sold off without reserve, consisting of Match and Money Boxes, Watch Stands, Gaugers for Lemonade and Lemonade Powder, Patent Knife Boards, Spice Boxes, Hot-water Plates, Spittoons, 1 and 8 Day Clocks, Table and Dessert Knives, Carvers, Fruit Knives, Inkstands, Knife Sharpeners, Photographic Albums, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes, of different sizes, with Chubb's Duplicate Keys.

A few very superior Gold Hunting Watches, by R. D. Rusden, Manchester.

A few dozens best Scotch Whiskey, Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 23rd December 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at his Residence, on the Esplanade, the handsome Household Furniture of Lieutenant-Colonel THACKER (proceeding to England); the same comprises carved Drawing Room Chairs, Tables, Couches, Tea Poys, Chiffonier, Whatnot, Dining Table, Sideboard, Screens, Piano by Broadwood, Wardrobes, Presses, Beds, Hanging one and two Light Argand Lamps, Cut Glassware, Dinner and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes &c., and Kitchen Utensils.

No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from 31st instant.

AT 2 P. M.,
If not previously disposed of,

A handsome and roomy London-built four-seated open Carriage.

Also, the following new and very handsome first-class Carriages, built by DAVIS, of Long Acre, expressly for Bombay, under the personal inspection of the importer:—

A light and roomy Sociable, painted green, picked out black, white, and light green, mountings plated on German silver, cushions &c. of the finest green Morocco, green silk spring blinds, brilliant silver-mounted lamps, moveable roof and mahogany framed plate glass German shutters, doors, &c. for the monsoon, long mud wings, hood and aprons of the best enamelled leather, pole, bar, and shafts.

A ditto ditto, painted brown, picked out black and orange, plated mountings as above, cushions &c. of the finest drab morocco, drab silk spring blinds, lamps, plate glass shutters, and all other fittings as above detailed.

A ditto ditto, painted lake, picked out black and vermilion, plated mountings as above, cushions &c. of the finest crimson [illegible]co, crimson silk spring blinds, lamps, plate glass sh[illegible] all other fittings as above detailed.

T[illegible] strongly built, of the latest and mo[illegible] springs, &c. &c. N[illegible], whether in materials or workmanship. The builder's written warranty will accompany each Carriage.

[illegible] BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE WHOLE OF [illegible] STOCK IN TRADE OF HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED, SHOPKEEPER, IN MEADOW STREET.

[illegible]USTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, and following da[illegible] at his Shop in Meadow Street, the whole of the Stock in trade of Hajee Harroon Mahomed, Shopkeeper, breaking up his Establishment, consisting of Plated Ware, Cotton and Woollen ready made Clothes in great variety, Bed Linen, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Hosiery, Guernsey Frocks, Blankets, white and coloured Flannel, Kerseymere, Carpet and Leather Bags, Hats and Caps for Gentlemen and Children's ditto of various Shapes, Railway Wrappers, Boat and Rain Cloaks, Collars, Neckties, [illegible]aces, Shots, Table Covers, Towels, Buggy Rugs, Portm[illegible]aus, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Side Saddles and a variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

SALE OF VALUABLE GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH BOOKS.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, a collection of valuable German, French and English Books and Music, the property of the late Doctor ESSLEBACH, Superintendent Government Electric Telegraph.

No Catalogues will be published, the Books will be on view four days previous to sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd December 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Fazel Mahomed Essa at Zacharia's Musjid, at 2 P.M., by order of Fazell Mahomed Essa on account and risk of the first purchaser Ragowjee Nathoo:

117 Bales Bengal Hulva Rice.

On account and risk of Shamjee Padumseh:—

100 Bales of Bengal Cigly Rice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 P. M., at Colaba, in Godown No. 122, near Apollo Press, by order of the Owner:—

One Machine with Engine and Boiler by Platt, Brothers & Co., for Cleaning Cotton and Wool.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd December 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have for sale at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder—Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and Fixing for ditto.

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.

Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Daily expected—a few Ornamental Cast Iron Entrance Gates and Railings. Drawings may be seen at the above address.

Price Lists forwarded on application.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 15th December 1864.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches,

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

DEPOT OF GERMAN TOYS.
22, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE NESBIT LANE.

MR. J. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing to his constituents and the public the arrival per *Windsor Castle* of a most extensive Consignment of German, English, and French Toys, personally selected at the principal Depots in Europe, and comprising an endless variety for the amusement of Children, and the recreation of all.

MR. NEUBERG has also received—

A Selection of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Slides.

Albums for Photographs; Memo. Books; Portes Monnaies.

Embroidery for Cushions and Slippers.

Walking and Riding Sticks; Wall Shades, Europe Goglets of tasteful patterns.

Copying Books and Inks.

Also—

Solid Oakwood Harmoniums, large size.

A Paper Cutting and a Paper Rolling Machine.

Table Cloths; Table Napkins; and Towels of various dimensions.

EXPECTED DAILY.—Selected Goods in rich variety per *Fair Leader, Walmer Castle, Salamanca,* and *Dunbar Castle.*

CHARGES MODERATE.—TERMS, CASH.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

P. S.—MR. NEUBERG undertakes the execution of Commissions for England, France, and Germany.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

MECHANICAL ORGANS.

Just received a large assortment, varying in price from Rs. 200 to Rs. 750.

MECHANICAL ORGANS.

With comic scenes and figures, a great variety, from Rs. 200 each.

MECHANICAL PICTURES.

With full toned Musical Box, comprising some wonderful adaptations of mechanism. From Rs. 60 to Rs. 2,000 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
RICHLY CARVED BOOKHOLDERS,

Suitable for the Drawing Room or Library Table, for the Office, and for general use. Each Bookholder has a centre handle, and the two carved ends can be placed nearer or further to suit the exact number of Books to be held.

Reduced to from Rs. 8 each.

HERBERT and Co. have also some very beautiful Bookholders suitable as Presentation Gifts to Ladies.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
ORNAMENTAL DESK-STANDS,

Variously carved and designed, and well adapted for the Table or Desk, and in different sizes suitable for supporting Albums or Gift-Books, &c. &c.

Reduced to from Rs. 7 each.

Some of the above are finished in mediæval style and others are exquisitely traced, rendering them suitable as Presentation Gifts

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BEER MUGS.

HERBERT and Co. offer the engine turned electro-silvered Beer-Mug, with shield for engraving crest or initials, holding one full pint, with glass bottom and a well made article with firmly set handle. Reduced Price per dozen Rs 84. Singly Rs. 8.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED MUFFINEERS.

HERBERT and Co. call attention to the United Service Muffineer, which is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior Slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt," and of Ruby for "Cayenne." Reduced Price Rs. 12 the set of three.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

The Traveller's, the Sportsman's, and the Camp Companion. This ingenious and useful contrivance consists of a strong Morocco Double Case, containing:—

An Electro-plated Drinking Cup.
A Closing Dinner Knife.
A Cork-screw.
A Closing Fork.
A Closing Dessert Spoon, and a small Cylinder, divided into three parts, for Salt, Pepper, and Mustard. Reduced Price Rs 16.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
RODGER'S BEST TABLE CUTLERY, with ivory handles, and of the best Sheffield steel.

One dozen Table Knives.
One dozen Dessert Knives.
One pair of large Meat Carvers.
One pair of game Carvers.
One long steel Sharpner.
Reduced price of the set complete Rs. 33.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
CLARET JUGS.

HERBERT & Co. offer richly Cut Glass Claret Jugs, with electro-silvered Handle and fittings of the Vine-leaf pattern at the reduced price of Rs. 38 per pair.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HERBERT & Co. guarantee these Pipes to be of the best Constantinople Meerschaum, the mouth-piece to be of pure amber, and the mounting to be of silver. Reduced Price in case complete Rs. 12 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF
BREAD PLATTERS AND BREAD KNIVES.

Best ROUND WOODEN BREAD PLATTERS; beautifully carved with appropriate devices and mottoes round the border; such as

"Te Deum Laudamus."	"Waste not, Want not."
"Staff of Life."	"Give us this Day our daily bread."
"Cut and come again."	
"Be Thankful."	"Welcome is the best Cheer."
"Speed the Plough."	

From Rupees 5 each.

HERBERT AND Co. have a great variety of BREAD PLATTERS without mottoes, but with scroll borders in various elegant devices of *corn ears, vine scrolls, wheat stalks, barley ear,* and numerous other excellently carved designs. From Rs. 5 each.

Very elegant Bread Knives, with carved ivory handles, silver ferules and broad shaped blades. Rs. 12 each.

Bread Knives with variously carved box-wood handles and simple blades. Rs. 2-8 to 6 each.

CLEARANCE SALE OF THE NEW MAP OF INDIA.

Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On [illegible]hed, Rs. 25.

[illegible]E OF CROQUET.

[illegible]ERT & Co [illegible] and Toys, among [illegible] are several boxes of materials for the popular game of Croquet. Each box is about 4 by 1 by ½ feet in size, and contains all the requisites for playing the Game, out on a lawn or field, garden, &c.

Contents of each box.

Eight (8) Mallets, long handles. Twelve (12) Hoops of rod iron. Two (2) Posts, starting and turning. Eight (8) Balls painted different colors.

And a book of the game containing all particulars. The mallets, balls, &c., are of fine Ash-wood, polished, numbered and colored all in accordance with the rules of the game of Croquet.

Cash Price, each box complete, Rs. 40.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with cards of size to fit. Book rest; porcelain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, *and extra secret drawer,* enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key—from Rs. 50 each.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are very strongly made, and Herbert & Co. guarantee the workmanship.

THE HARMONINO.

HERBERT & Co. call attention to this charming little instrument, with four stops, *Musette, flute, forte,* and *tremolo,* of 3½ octaves, well adapted for accompanying the voice, or for performance with the Piano. Price, Cash Rs 150.

ORGAN HARMONIUM.

With two rows of keys, and with a bellows-blowing apparatus, in addition to the usual *treddles* or foot-blowers.

Herbert & Co. have a first class Instrument imported expressly for use in a small church or chapel; it has two rows of keys, each five octaves compass, the upper row produces a soft and flute-like quality of tone intended for interludes and swell passages:—the lowest set of keys produces a loud organ quality of tone in every way instrument has sixteen stops, and is made of solid oakwood, the front is of rich design, ornamented with real pipes of metal in the style of a small church organ: it stands above 8 feet high, and is adapted for the climate of India.—With a view to effect a speedy sale, the above instrument is offered at the exceedingly low price of Rs. 550 for cash only.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

Of prepared wicker work, secured with a strap and provided with handles.

Contents.

Two knives.
Two Forks.
Two Finger Napkins.
Two small Tumblers.
Two Plates.
One Butter or Jam Pot.
One best Metal Case for Meal or Provisions.
One Salt holder.
One Decanter.

There is sufficient space left for two loaves. Rs. 23, complete.

The next larger size has 3 knives &c. &c. and is fixed at Rs. 25.

CARTE DE VISITE
ALBUMS.

Herbert & Co. invite special attention to their immense stock of

ALBUMS,

which are now being disposed of at a reduction of 25 per cent.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
ALBUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few beautiful ALBUMS which are very slightly damaged on the outer cover, and which are offered at much reduced rates.

An excellent ALBUM to hold 50 portraits can be had for Rs. 8 in every *Pernambuco* aspect as good as others, *although slightly scratched* on the outer cover.

Reduction in the price of,
CARTES DE VISITES.
Plain Rs. 12 per dozen.
Colored Rs. 18, per dozen.

WALL PAPER.—Just received a large and varied assortment of WALL PAPERS and BORDERINGS, some of which are of very superior quality

22 Pieces Watered Satin Paper, with 48 yards of bordering, for a dining room. Rs. 110.

25 Pieces of Satin Paper, with 48 yards of [illegible] bordering, for a drawing room. Rs. 120.

53 Pieces Satin Paper, for two bed rooms. Rs. 150.

170	Pieces different patterns, at Rs.		1½	per piece.
235	ditto,	"	1¾	"
184	ditto,	"	2½	"
97	ditto,	"	3½	"
5	Pieces Bordering,	"	6½	"
[illegible]	ditto,	"	8	"
[illegible]	ditto,	"	10½	"
3	ditto,	"	16½	

Meadow Street. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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